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CRISIS IS POSTPONED

Peace Conference Reaches Conclusion on Two More Articles.

EACH SIDE FENCES SKILLFULLY

Breaking Off of Negotiations, if Such Occurs, Will Come When Cession of Sakhalin Is Reached—Russia Surrenders Privileges in Manchuria.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 16.—The crisis in the peace negotiations upon which the eyes of the world are fastened is approaching rapidly and the end of this week, or the first of next at the latest, should witness the deadlock and the end, if the conference is to go to pieces.

Two more of the 12 articles, Nos. 4 and 6, have been disposed of. Article 4 consists of mutual pledges to observe the integrity of China and the policy of the "open door" for the commerce of all nations, and article 6 covers the surrender of the Russian leases to the Liaotung peninsula, Port Arthur, Dalny and the Blonde and Elliott islands.

To article 4 both parties gave ready assent and the official statement of the adoption of that article took care to state that it was agreed to "unanimously."

Article 5, the consideration of which was postponed until later, provides for the cession of the island of Sakhalin. Discussion appearing useless at this stage on account of the firm negative given in the Russian reply, it was decided, upon the motion of the Japanese, to defer its discussion, thus revealing the Japanese intention of postponing to the end the life and death struggle. This is the usual procedure followed in diplomatic negotiations, enabling the negotiators to come to an accord upon all possible points before tackling the crucial issue. The fact that the Russians acquiesced in the proposition shows that they, too, are as careful and as anxious as the Japanese that the world should not accuse them of being responsible for precipitating the break, if break there is to be.

Anohter Solution Suggested.

To the closest observers the final solution begins to crystallize quite naturally—the Russians yielding the cession of Sakhalin, Japan foregoing "the cost of the war," but taking compensation in the money to be refunded to Japan by China on account of the transfer to her of the Chinese Eastern railroad, which Russia contends belongs to a private corporation, therefore unconfiscable by Japan; the Russian government property in Port Arthur and Dalny, and remuneration for the maintenance of the 100,000 Russian prisoners in Japan.

According to the Russian view Japan has already secured all and more than she dreamed of claiming before the war. To insist upon a foe who has still half a million men confronting her in the field footing the bill for the cost of the war as the price of peace would, the Russians say, change the character of the military struggle henceforth from one for certain principles to one for the exaction of "blood money."

All questions relating to Korea and Manchuria, except the cession of the Chinese Eastern railroad and main Siberian line running through northern Manchuria from the station "Manchuria," on the Amur, via Harbin to Vladivostok, are settled in the five articles already adopted. The remaining seven articles (not given in numerical order) are:

Questions That Must Be Settled.

The cession of Sakhalin; reimbursement for the cost of the war; cession to China of the Chinese Eastern railroad; the article relating to that portion of the main line of the Siberian railroad running through northern Manchuria, which includes provision for policing of the road by China and not by Russia; fishing rights on the Siberian coast north of Vladivostok to the Bering sea; the article affecting Russia's naval power in the far east, and that providing for the surrender of the Russian warships interned in far eastern waters. To all of these Russia has more or less objection.

Besides indemnity and Sakhalin, M. Witte will strenuously oppose the surrender of the interned warships, the limitation upon Russia's naval power, and the cession of the Chinese Eastern railroad to China. The article relating to the Chinese Eastern railroad is No. 7 and comes up at the session this morning.

Japanese Cannot Yield.

The discussion on Sakhalin went far enough to demonstrate the determined opposition of Russia to its cession and there had been not the slightest sign of yielding when the agreement was reached to reserve a decision on the article until later. Competent Japanese authority, however, still insist that Japan will never abandon this point. They declare, however, that Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira will go to the extreme limit to secure the bases of the "treaty of Washington." They do not pretend to say that they are assured the treaty will be signed. They do not even say that they are hopeful. Their position may thus be unofficially stated:

"Japan's plenipotentiaries will continue the negotiations as far as possible without yielding on those points which Japan has long ago decided are essential demands. If after this earnest effort it is impossible to reach an agreement with M. Witte and Baron Rosen, Japan will announce that further negotiations are useless and her plenipotentiaries will regretfully take leave of the president and the Japanese government will immediately turn her attention to the campaign in Manchuria. It has been made plain by Japan that both sides can conduct the negotiations with a freer hand and make concessions on certain points with less danger of embarrassment by public opinion at home if the negotiations are kept secret.

"The president has not only ceased all efforts in the direction of an armistice, but it is the feeling among officials of the Washington government that perhaps, in case the bases of the negotiations are agreed upon, the actual drafting of the treaty may be hastened if there is no truce Japan long ago let it be known that she would not consent to an armistice until the success of the negotiations had been assured by an agreement upon the framework of the treaty and now it appears unlikely that she will consent to a truce even then unless Russia asks for it."

TO DISCUSS RECIPROCITY.

Influential Delegations Gather at Chicago to Further It.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—A large number of delegates from various parts of the country have arrived here for the reciprocity conference. New York will be represented by three large delegations—the New York Produce exchange, Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' association. James F. Parker, Gustav H. Schwab and Edward L. Page were conspicuous among the New Yorkers. Eighteen delegates representing the Texas Cattle Growers' association are among other delegates.

D. M. Parry of Indianapolis, president of the National Manufacturers' association, is also a delegate. Governors Hoch of Kansas, Mickey of Nebraska, and Johnson of Minnesota are due today and Governor Cummins of Iowa, who will take a leading part in the conference, will arrive Thursday. Foreign consuls located in Chicago will also be present and Senator Shelby M. Cullom, among others, will deliver an address.

ALICE TO VISIT TSI AN.

Chinese Empress May Receive Call from President's Daughter.

Manila, Aug. 16.—Iloilo tendered the Taft party a magnificent reception. The civic and military forces paraded and at night the party attended a banquet at which 300 persons were present. The transport Logan will sail today for Bacolod, capital of Occidental Negros, where an inspection of the sugar plantations will be made.

The dowager empress of China has inquired through the Chinese counsel here desiring to know if Miss Roosevelt will visit Pekin. If so, General and Mrs. Corbin probably will accompany her.

The condition of Mrs. Dubois, wife of Senator Dubois of Idaho, who was injured in a runaway accident, is greatly improved.

What Russian Peasants Want.

Moscow, Aug. 16.—A congress of the Union of Peasants, attended by delegates from 22 governments, in session here, has adopted resolutions demanding that representatives in the projected national assembly shall be elected by universal suffrage; that the constituent assembly shall be given power to initiate legislation and to control the national finances; that a system of peasant proprietorship shall be established by the handing over to the people of the state domains and the land belonging to the monasteries and other religious institutions; that free education shall be obligatory, and that the schools shall be secularized.

Channel Squadron Sails.

London, Aug. 16.—The British channel squadron, consisting of 11 battleships, eight cruisers and a flotilla of torpedo boats, under the command of Sir Arthur Wilson, has sailed from Spithead for the Baltic sea. During the cruise the squadron will visit Youiden, Graadeep, Swinemunde and Neufahrwasser.

Entertaining Prince Louis.

Quebec, Aug. 16.—A grand pyrotechnic display was given on the terrace last night following a dinner in honor of Prince Louis of Battenberg. Earl Grey, Prince Louis and the officers of the Second squadron were guests of the officers of the Citadel.

Hodge Comes Back for Trial.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Governor Higgins has signed a requisition for Frank E. Hodge of Buffalo, wanted in Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania authorities affirm that Hodge in an automobile wantonly ran down and injured Angelo de Pocha in a Pittsburg park and left the state before he could be apprehended.

Mormons Colonize in Canada.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 16.—Between 50 and 60 Mormons have reached Butte on their way to Alberta, Canada, to take up homesteads and assist in colonizing the southern section of Alberta.

DEATH IN ITS STING

Dangerous as That of Rattlesnake Is Bite of Fever Infected Mosquito.

NEW ORLEANS PEOPLE WARNED

Insects Which Caused First Infection May Still Be Alive—Smaller Number of Deaths and New Cases Reported to the Authorities.

New Orleans, Aug. 16.—The official yellow fever report to 6 p. m. last night:

New cases.............................. 62
Total to date........................1,080
Deaths last 24 hours................. 6
Total to date.......................... 172
New centers............................ 19
Total to date.......................... 229

The arrival of Dr. John Guiteras, the Cuban yellow fever expert, and his tour of inspection is the most interesting feature of the yellow fever situation. Dr. Guiteras left Havana to make an inspection of the gulf cities in connection with the Cuban quarantine and to offer his assistance in the campaign in progress here.

DR JOHN GUITERAS.

Next Sunday has been designated as a day of general disinfection. Dr. Warner issued a statement in which he said that the screening and oiling that has been done will destroy the last chance of new broods of mosquitoes hatching, but that the mosquitoes which were hatched before this screening and oiling was done are still about the city and in the present crisis are liable to become as dangerous as so many rattlesnakes. Appeal is therefore made to every householder and every person having an enclosure of any nature to fumigate at 10 o'clock on that day, burning sulphur under the direction of the marine hospital service for at least two hours.

The situation again shows improvement, both as to new cases and deaths, considering the totals of last week, and while the marine hospital officials are unwilling to be quoted now, they are known to entertain most hopeful views. The results achieved to date have met their expectations. Encouragement is especially found in the reduction of new fever centers. An analysis of the report of the 24 hours ending Aug. 14 showed eight new fever centers. Many of the new disease centers of three weeks ago are considered to have disappeared, no new infection appearing in their neighborhood.

A draft for $25,000 was received at the office of the collector of the port to be put at the disposal of the marine hospital service, which is bearing some proportion of the heavy expense in the effort to eliminate the fever. Meantime the citizens' committee is prosecuting its canvass for funds and there is a steady appreciation of the fund. All the money needed is available to carry on the work, even at its present high pressure, for several weeks to come, but there is a resolute determination to increase the fund to such an extent that work may never have to halt for want of money to carry it on.

FELLOW WORKMEN STRIKE.

Refuse to Work With Men Accused of Criminal Assault.

Washington, Pa., Aug. 16.—Employes of the McClure tin mill have refused to work with Benjamin Hodgson and his two sons, William and Benjamin Hodgson, Jr., because they are under charges of criminally assaulting Mary Jones, age 16, a niece and cousin respectively, while she was living at their house.

When the Hodgsons secured bail and went back to their jobs at the mill, every other hand struck. When Superintendent Davis learned the reason he promptly discharged the Hodgsons and all the men returned to work.

Greene County Farmer Hangs Himself

Waynesburg, Pa., Aug. 16.—Jacob Haver, a prominent farmer of Jefferson township, committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn.

BLOOD OF TWO CHILDREN STAINS AUTOMOBILE CUP.

Baden Baden, Aug. 16.—Two children were killed during the motor car reliability run from Baden to Nuremburg in the competition for the Herkomer trophy.

CROWDING MEN OUT.

Women Rapidly Taking Their Places in Industrial World.

Detroit, Aug. 16.—At the convention of factory inspectors and sociologists, now in session here, the speech of Mr. Bodine, superintendent of compulsory education at Chicago, created a mild sensation among the delegates. The speaker produced federal statistics covering the past 20 years showing that the industrial competition of women, children and machine labor was driving the men out of the large cities to fields of heavy manual labor in mining and agriculture. He declared that woman was destined to be the ruling sex in industrialism, and continued:

"Man, like the Indian, is dying out and being driven out. In 1890 there were 3,914 571 women who were employed in gainful occupations in America. In 1900 the number had increased to 5,329,807. The birth rate among the female occupations is increasing and the death rate decreasing. It is just the reverse among the males. We are rapidly drifting to the age of the 'eternal feminine,' when man will be a back number and forced to return to the soil and to those fields of labor where only his physical endurance will save him in the struggle for survival."

In discussing the competitive life for the leadership in society the speaker said: "Society is dying out at the top. It is a crystal maze of glass houses, where no occupant dares cast the first stone; the dangerous example; the academy of divorce. Society has mothers who are slaves to the siren calls of fashion and frivolity, who look more often into their mirrors than into the faces of their children. With a fashionable mother gadding about at social functions and a fashionable father at his club, the result will be that within a decade the question of the neglected children of the rich will become as great a social problem as that of the neglected children of the poor."

PATTI'S TEACHER DEAD.

Man Who Taught Her to Sing Passes Away in Poverty.

New York, Aug. 16.—Guisseppe Nicola, who was one of Adelina Patti's first music teachers, died in poverty in this city, aged 80 years. He was born in Palermo and was graduated from the college of music in that city. When a young man he brought a small opera company to America, but the enterprise failed. Afterwards he took up teaching, and when she was 15 years of age Adelina Patti was placed under his tuition by Max Strakosch.

Mr. Nicola was conductor at the Academy of Music 11 years. Then he went to South America and to Cuba with his own opera company, winning artistic success but failing to gain wealth. He returned to this country and was for several years associated with Colonel Mapleson. He organized another company, which came to grief in Detroit. In that city he remained for 17 years teaching music and finally at the age of 60 returned to New York. Here he turned his attention to composition, and his "Ave Maria" and his trio "Ti Prego O Padre" are well known to students of choir music.

NINE ITALIANS MURDERED.

Hut Dynamited by Desperadoes Whom They Had Offended.

Elkins, W. Va., Aug. 16.—Nine Italians were blown to shreds and their hut reduced to atoms by a dynamite explosion at the construction camp of Dunlevy Brothers, about six miles from Durbin.

This is thought to be only another chapter in a feud between a gang of desperadoes and Italians. The crime was not discovered until daybreak, when members of the camp ran across the gruesome spectacle of parts of the bodies of the foreigners hanging to the trees. The deed was premeditated, but there is no trace of its perpetrators. The crime is apt to cause international complications.

Sinking Ship Wins Race to Dock.

Block Island, R. I., Aug. 16.—The steamer New Shoreham, while entering the harbor on her trip from Providence with 100 passengers, struck a sunken wreck and after an exciting run for the dock, sank just as she ranged alongside the pier. The passengers were able to land over the usual gangplank.

Fugitive Caught at Akron.

Akron, O., Aug. 16.—Wallace Moore, alias Marn McGoffney, who escaped from the Jeffersonville Ind., reformatory several months ago, has been captured here by detectives. He is charged with complicity in five robberies committed here recently.

Yellow Fever in Indiana.

La Porte, Ind., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Fred Shreve of Waterford, this county, who recently returned from the south, where her two sisters died from what was called swamp fever, is reported fatally ill with a disease which her physicians diagnosed as yellow fever.

Standard Oil Declares Dividend.

New York, Aug. 16.—The Standard Oil company of New Jersey has declared a dividend for the quarter of $6 a share, payable Sept. 15. The previous dividends were $9 a share, payable June 15, and $15 a share, payable March 15, making $30 a share declared so far this year against $29 a share in the corresponding period last year.

COL. MINER ACCUSED

Major Taggart Says Superior Officer Compelled Him to Write Letters.

WHICH EXONERATED HIS WIFE

Attorney Smyser Reads Epistles in Court Which Avow Unflinching Faith in Mrs. Taggart—Dinner Scene Enacted for Benefit of Jury.

Wooster, O., Aug. 16.—"I was compelled to write those letters by order of Colonel Miner."

This astounding statement from the lips of Major Taggart startled the court room after the reading of letters from Taggart to his wife, in which the major admitted that he himself was responsible for the trouble in their home—trouble which finally resulted in the present divorce suit.

One of the most dramatic episodes of the whole trial came near the close when, after Judge Eason had ordered the defendant's counsel to turn over to the plaintiff's counsel all of Major Taggart's letters, Attorney Smyser shook his fist in the judge's face and declared that they should never leave his hands.

The sessions of the trial were filled with sensations. At one time Mrs. Taggart seated herself at one end of the defendant's counsel table, while Attorney Smyser took another chair at the same table. Major Taggart, from the witness stand, directed the positions of each in order to illustrate how Colonel Miner and Mrs. Taggart had sat the night when the colonel is alleged to have pinched Mrs. Taggart under the table. Attorney Smyser strove to prove that it would have been impossible for Colonel Miner to do as Taggart charges he did.

She Was as Pure as a Lily.

The reading of Taggart's letters to his wife occupied nearly the entire afternoon. Attorney Smyser took up letter after letter, reading from them passages in which the major admitted that his drinking to excess was the cause of all the trouble and begging her forgiveness.

In one of these letters to his wife he said: "I know you are as pure as the purest lily." It was when all these letters had been read and Taggart had admitted writing them that he declared he had been compelled to write them at the instigation of his superior officer.

At the opening of the trial Taggart was cross-examined with reference to the Miner dinner party at Fort Leavenworth, where Colonel Miner is accused of improper conduct with Mrs. Taggart. "I never approved of the cotillion given by my wife at Fort Leavenworth," said Taggart. "While I was locked up in the hospital my two boys and the Filipino boy Moraldo brought me word that Colonel Miner was calling on my wife and that the two were spending time alone together in my house."

Wanted Wife to Plead for Him.

The defense then introduced a letter written by the major, while confined in the hospital, in which he said to Mrs Taggart: "Send for Colonel Miner and plead as you never pleaded before."

The name of Billy Taggart was then brought up, and the witness said that the time he brought the children from San Francisco to Orrville, Billy had met them at the station and driven them to the parents' home.

"He took a drink of whisky at my father's house," said Taggart, "and I took a drink of grape juice."

The statement elicited a titter from the court room. The major then described a trip he and his wife had taken through Chinatown in San Francisco.

"We saw in a room a Chinese woman in scanty attire, but we stopped at the door of her room and turned away. We made no comment about it. Such a sight was repulsive to me."

Washington, Aug. 16.—It is stated at the war department that charges were filed there last April against Major Taggart, who is suing his wife for divorce in Ohio, but no action has been taken upon the charges nor will anything be done until the termination of the present suit. The charges relate to matters out of which the divorce suit has grown. Taggart also filed charges against Colonel Miner some time ago but they were considered trivial and were dismissed

Bristow Goes Back to Kansas.

Washington, Aug. 16.—General Joseph L. Bristow has completed his work as special Panama railway commissioner and has left Washington for Kansas to engage in newspaper work. He owns two newspapers in that state, one at Ottawa and the other at Salina.

Prosecutor Wants Boys Hanged.

Odessa, Aug. 16.—The military procurator has appealed against the decision of a court martial which sentenced two boys, each 20 years old, and a girl of 14 years old, to penal service for being in possession of explosives. The procurator asked for capital punishment.

BETRAYED BY PHOTO.

Alleged Murderer of William Bate Arrested at Brockton, Mass.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—A warrant has been issued charging George Lawrence, alias Bennett Marsh, formerly employed as chauffeur for various wealthy Chicagoans, with the murder of William Bate, the young chauffeur whose dead body was found leaning over the steering gear of an automobile at a lonely spot in the road two and one-half miles beyond Lemont on the morning of Nov. 19, 1904.

Chief of Police Collins, confident that at last he has identified the mysterious "Mr. Dove," has sent Detective Sheehan to Brockton, Mass., where Bennett Marsh, known at home as George Lawrence, lives, and who, it is believed, is in the last stages of consumption.

To fix the identity of the man before making a move toward his arrest the police centered efforts on getting a photograph of Marsh. It was a difficult task until they learned that a young woman had a picture of Marsh. A detective became acquainted with her and continued the acquaintanceship until he gained an opportunity to purloin the photograph.

Brockton, Mass, Aug. 16.—George L. Marsh was arrested at his home here at the request of the Chicago police in connection with the murder of William Bate, Nov. 19, 1904.

After he had heard of the statement of Jay Morton, former employer of George Lawrence, Chief of Police Collins last night expressed lack of faith in the theory that Lawrence, or Marsh, is the murderer of Chauffeur Bate.

WRONG NAME FOR CORPSE.

Joseph Alexander Alive, Findlay Man Killed in Wreck.

Lorain, O., Aug. 16.—The mystery surrounding the remains of one of the Nickel Plate wreck victims, supposed to be Joseph Alexander of Newark N. J., was cleared up by the arrival here of C. D. Baird of Findlay, who identified the body as that of Reginald Milhuff of Findlay, O.

Undertaker Frank Barnhard of Findlay came here and went back home with the report that young Milhuff was alive and well. A letter addressed to Joseph Alexander of Newark, N. J., was found lying near Milhuff's body shortly after the accident occurred. It is supposed that Alexander was on the train but escaped uninjured.

New York Bakers Win Strike.

New York, Aug. 16.—Twenty-nine of the 250 bossbakers of kosher bread, whose assistants have been on strike for several days, have signed an agreement granting $20 a week wages to striking foremen and a graded scale for other bakeshop hands for a 10-hour day and recognition of the union.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAMES

Standing and Scores of the Major League Teams.

National League Standing.

Club	W.	L.	Pct	Club	W.	L.	Pct
New York	71	31	[illegible]	Cincinnati	56	50	528
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Louis	41	68	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	571	Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila	59	44	[illegible]	Brooklyn	[illegible]	70	[illegible]

National Tuesday—Philadelphia 3, Pittsburg 1; no other games

American League Standing.

Club	W.	L.	Pct	Club	W.	L.	Pct
Phila	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Boston	49	45	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Detroit	48	[illegible]	475
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	44	[illegible]	St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

American Tuesday—Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 0, Detroit 6, New York 4; Cleveland 7, Washington 0.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Revival of crop shortage reports from Russia stifled offerings in the wheat pit here today. In consequence September wheat closed ¼@⅜c up. Corn shows a loss of ¼@¼c. Oats are up ⅛c. Closing quotations: Wheat, Sept., 81½; corn, Sept 52½@52⅝; oats, Sept. 25⅞.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—AUG. 15.

Corn — Yellow shelled, 62@62½; high mixed, 61@61½; yellow ear, 68½@69.

Oats—No. 2 white, 30½@31; No. 3. 29½@30.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13.75@14; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 clover, $11@11.50; No. 1 mixed, $11@11.50.

Eggs—Selected, 20@21.

Butter—Prints, 23½@24; tubs, 23@23½; dairy, 14½@15½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 11½@12; Ohio cream, 11@11½; limberger new, 12½@13.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.45@5.65; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.35@3.90; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $3.75@4.25; choice milch cows, $30@45; medium to good milch cows, $15@25; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, $3.25@3.75; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.65@4.15; feed steers, common to good quality, $3 10@3.65; fair to choice stockers, $2.85@3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $6@6.50; veals, fair to good, $5@6; heavy and thin calves, $3@4.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $6.45@6.50; medium weights, $6.60@6.65; best heavy yorkers, $6.65@6.70; good light yorkers, $6.65@6.70; pigs, good to prime, $6.30@6.40.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.25@5.50; good to choice mixed, $4.75@5; fair to good mixed, $4@4.25; culls and common, [illegible]; yearlings, $3@6; spring lambs, [illegible].

AUGUST DELIGHTS.

GOOD THINGS ON THE CHOICE AND TIMELY MENU.

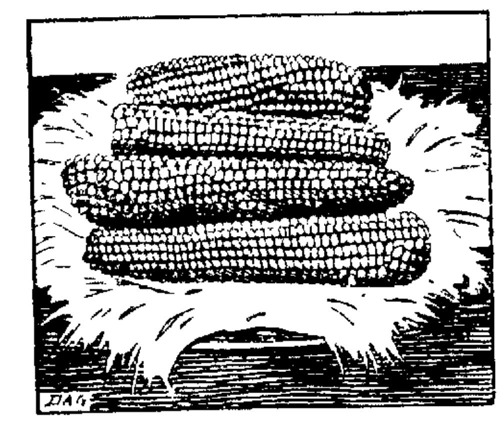
A Dessert Very Refreshing For Days of Great Heat—A Cooling but Stimulating Concoction—In the Green Corn Season.

One of the most refreshing yet simplest of desserts for a hot summer day is a plain lemon ice served in a somewhat novel manner. The fruit selected is small and quite round. A thick slice is cut from the end of each lemon in such a way as to leave a strip which will serve as a handle and the pulp scooped out with a spoon. The latter is then squeezed, mixed with three times as much sugar and five times as much water and frozen. The cut end of each lemon is cut in scallops or points, and the rind baskets are packed in ice and salt until they are needed for serving. They are then wiped dry, filled with the frozen ice and served on a platter surrounded with small fancy cakes.

FROZEN COFFEE.
[With whipped cream and crystallized mint leaves.]

A second cooling dish for warm weather is frozen coffee. To make this coarsely ground coffee is steeped in milk in a double boiler, using about three tablespoonfuls to each quart. After twenty minutes' infusion in the hot milk the mixture is carefully strained and a scant cupful of sugar dissolved in it. When chilled add one teaspoonful and a half of vanilla extract and freeze slowly to an ice. This is heaped in tall glasses, a spoonful of whipped cream placed on top and several crystallized mint leaves added as a garnish. To prepare these leaves select them of good size, rinse in cold water and dry very thoroughly between cloths. Boil together for five minutes one cupful of granulated sugar and one-third of a cupful of hot water. Take from the fire and, without stirring, dip each leaf in this sirup, then in fine granulated sugar. Lay separately on paraffin paper until cold and keep in a cool, dry place until needed.

The season for green corn is now at its height, and there are other ways of serving it besides boiling and stewing. When the pulp is required, score down the center of each row with a sharp knife, then press out the pulp with the back of the blade. In this way the indigestible hulls remain on the discarded cobs. For a pudding which is served as a vegetable mix with one pint of this pulp one cupful of milk, one-quater of a cupful of melted butter, four well beaten eggs, two-thirds of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and four tablespoonfuls of flour. Turn into a well greased pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven until firm in the center. For timbales for a family of six add to one pint of pulp a half cupful of milk, a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and five well beaten eggs. Fill buttered timbale molds, stand them in a pan of warm water and cook in a very moderate oven until firm in the center. This will take from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, according to size. For fritters or gems, as they are sometimes called, add to three cupfuls of pulp three well beaten eggs, three tablespoonfuls of milk, a high seasoning of salt and pepper and sufficient flour to make a drop batter. At the last stir in one teaspoonful of baking powder and drop by small spoonfuls in deep, smoking hot fat or saute in a frying pan. By using half the quantity of flour the batter will make savory pan cakes.



SERVING BOILED CORN ON THE COB.

A cold dessert served under the name of Japanese ice cream is a simple custard thickened with rice flour. This is served in glass dishes, a spoonful of preserved ginger being dropped over the custard.—Table Talk.

A Point In Pie Crust.

In making pies, when the dough is rolled out for the upper crust, put it on a plate and cut around the plate. Have the plate the right size, so as to leave a vacant place of about one-third of an inch all around the pie, and in this way avoid that thick edge of crust. This also helps to prevent the juice from boiling out, says an exchange.

A Bath Mat.

The round Japanese straw mat for porch use may be utilized as a bath mat to save expense and laundry. Stand it up to dry when you are through with it.

THE HOUSE HOSPITABLE.

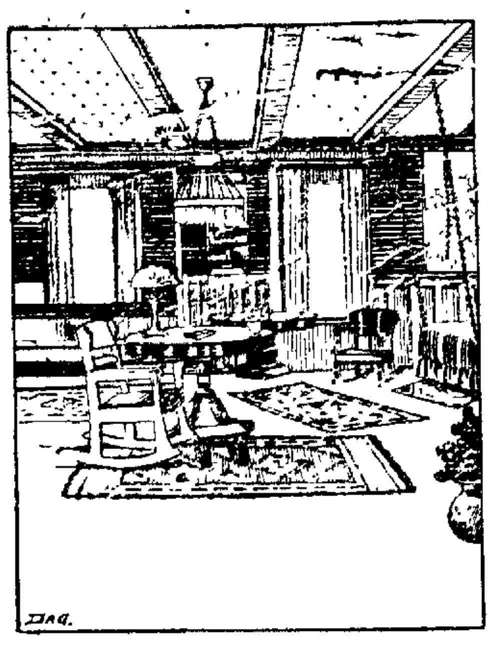
The Large Living Hall and the Old Time Dining Room.

In a home where the household enters into out of door sports the living hall assumes an air of enjoyable freedom that is attained in no other room in the dwelling. A neighborly sociability, too, fits more easily into the informal than the formal hall. In fact, for some people and in some places there is no pleasanter expression of family life than in the large, hospitable living hall. For this reason the example shown in the illustration has many details that will appeal especially to the makers of homes.

The lower walls are paneled with dark wood, and the dark beams in the ceiling are lightened with buff tinted plaster. The walls are painted a soft shade of olive, and an almost indefinable pattern is stenciled upon the under color in a slightly deeper tone. The windows have buff colored linen shades with curtains made of brown net. Outside are long reaches of valleys and distant mountains, and in curtaining the windows the pictures painted by nature are merely framed in and not shut away.

The mahogany table in the center of the floor has a reading lamp of its own, and a general light is diffused through the room by a wrought iron lantern hanging from the ceiling by an iron chain. A swinging settle in the corner, a Davenport sofa and easy chairs afford comfortable and varied sitting places for the family. The large spaces of polished floor are broken up by oriental rugs of different sizes.

The dining room takes on a look of established usage from its old time furniture. Two drop leaf mahogany tables are placed against the wall and used instead of a sideboard and a serving table. The extension table is modern, but of good design. However much we may praise our forefathers and their ability in cabinetmaking, we must claim for our own period, although invented by our British cousins, the convenient extension table.



THE CHEERFUL LIVING HALL.

The dining chairs are of Chippendale pattern with open back and rush seat. Some of the antique china is kept behind the glass of a quaint hanging closet, and other pieces are distributed against the lower wall as appropriate and pleasing decoration.

The attraction bestowed by the old time pieces in this room is in vivid contrast with much of the uninteresting conventional furnishing we often see in this part of the home.—Designer.

Hunger and Food.

Hunger makes the plainest foods enjoyable. It causes vigorous secretion and outpouring of all the digestive fluids—the sources of ptyalin, pepsin, trypsin, etc.—without a plentiful supply of which no foods can be perfectly digested. Wait for an appetite if it takes a week. If breakfast is a bore or lunch a matter of indifference, cut one or both of them out. Wait for distinct and unmistakable hunger and then eat slowly. If you do this you need ask few questions as to the propriety and digestibility of what you eat.—Hygienic Gazette.

Pickled Onions.

For pickled onions use the silver skin variety. Place them in hot water to protect the eyes while peeling them. Put into brine for twenty-four hours, boil up, strain off the brine and dry. Then bottle, covering with vinegar. Use white vinegar if you wish to retain the white color. Add some whole peppers, bruised ginger and a little sliced horseradish.

Fruit Stains.

Fruit stains may be removed from tablecloths and napkins by pouring boiling water through the spots before the articles are washed. Old fruit stains are said to yield to freezing.

Echoes of Fashion.

The circular cloak seems to be a favorite in smart fashions. The circular must have any amount of fullness from the shoulders, and perhaps that is why so many are made of the softest satin eolienne, radium and even chiffon and lace.

The tunic overskirt is frequently used on afternoon gowns.

Parasols are fussily tucked, shirred, gauged or puckered to accord with the skirts of the fashionable summer gowns.

Boned belts, high and snug fitting, are cleverly used to give a princess gown effect with separate bodice and skirt.

A child's suspender girdle to wear with a long waisted French dress is composed of dresden ribbon.

The fashionable sleeve is elbow length. When long gloves are not worn little lingerie undersleeves are tacked in to extend from elbow to wrist.

Chiffon voile, very fine and very sheer, is one of the charming new fabrics of the season.

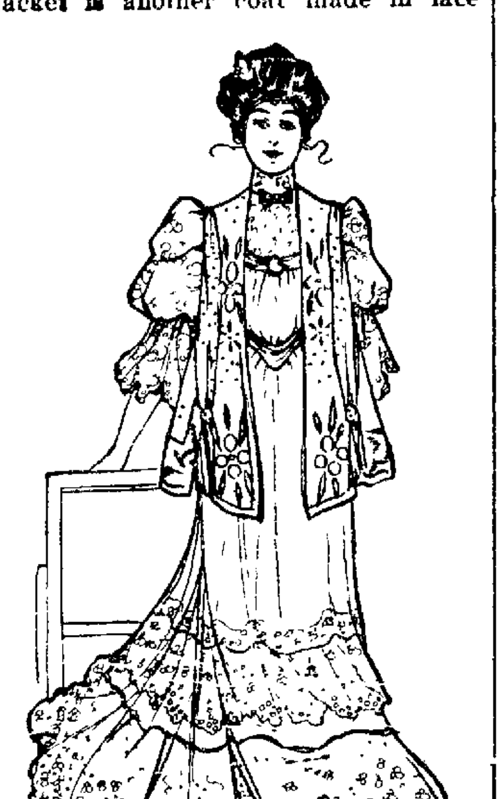
DRESS AND FASHION

THE TREND OF STYLES AT ELEGANT FRENCH FUNCTIONS.

Sleeveless Jackets and Lace Coats. The Close Waistcoat—Princess Robes and Picture Hats Returning to Favor.

Admirable taste triumphs in the exquisite sleeveless tea jacket of the first cut. It is in spotted net, uniquely embroidered with gold and silver, emphasized here and there with touches of green. This is worn over a robe of net, the skirt trimmed with two flounces of lace and the full lace sleeves frilled to the elbow.

Of equal artistic inspiration with this jacket is another coat made in lace of the braid variety, to harmonize with the pique skirt which it accompanies. Medallions of lace form a panel down the front of the skirt, and lace composes an underblouse whose yoke is covered with tiny ruchings.



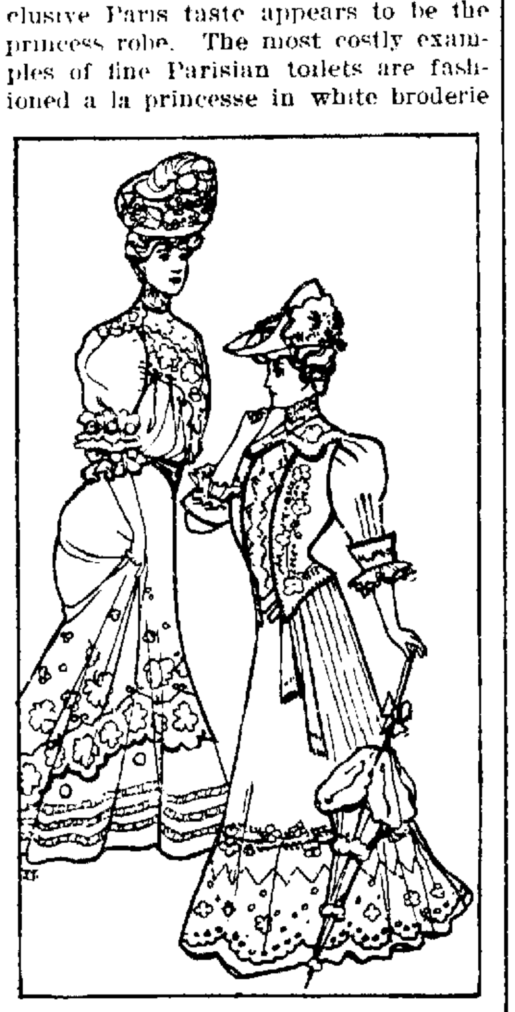
NET TEA JACKET AND GOWN.

What are technically known as garden party toilets include some of the most elaborate and charming confections of the season. In this style are the costumes of the second cut. A dress of green voile is trimmed with a design of grape leaves embroidered in white silk. With it is worn a high crowned hat, trimmed with fruit and feathers.

China blue linen worked with white broderie anglaise forms the second very taking costume. The coat bodice is worn with a closed vest, and a knotted scarf ends at the side.

It is indeed already predicted that the close fitting vest is to be a certain feature of the autumn styles. Chine and pompadour silks in the picturesque Louis effect form a waistcoat of great chic in company with a cutaway coat of dark cloth.

The dominant note of the most exclusive Paris taste appears to be the princess robe. The most costly examples of fine Parisian toilets are fashioned a la princesse in white broderie anglaise and lingerie. A graceful figure shows off this style most delightfully, and it is likely to remain in favor for the new autumn modes.



ELABORATE SUMMER GOWNS.

Other prominent points in fashions, as gathered from the latest elegant French functions, are the richness and costliness of trimmings on the white lace and linen dresses and the marked return to large picture hats having high crowns, which now take the place of the perky, tilted shapes of the early season.

AMY VARNUM.

Ice Cream Cake.

Cream half a cup of butter. Add, gradually, one cup of fine granulated sugar, then, alternately, half a cup of milk and one cup of flour and half a cup of cornstarch, sifted with four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Lastly, add the stiff beaten whites of four eggs. Bake in a sheet, cover with confectioner's or boiled frosting and sprinkle with chopped pistachio nuts.—Cooking School Magazine.

Eggs With Tomato Sauce.

Put half a dozen eggs into boiling water and let them cook for twenty minutes. Then remove the shells and cut the eggs into halves lengthwise. Have ready a highly seasoned tomato sauce. Place the eggs in a dish, pour over them the sauce and place the dish over boiling water for fifteen or twenty minutes before serving.

A TALK ON FOOD.

In the Interest of the New Housekeepers of the Season.

The two mistakes into which the new housekeeper is most often led are underfeeding and overfeeding, says Janet M. Hill in the Boston Cooking School Magazine. There are so many things she wishes to have in her new home that the allowance for food is often drawn upon to supply things more highly prized, and the items for food are restricted to whatever is cheap regardless of its composition. Starch is the principal compound in cheap foods. But there are individuals whose digestive organs are not tolerant of starch, and they are just as intolerant to fat if it be presented as a steady diet. In the main, the dietary of such individuals needs to include plainly cooked fresh meat and fish, with green vegetables, while fancy breads, cereals and sweets in the form of pastry, puddings and cakes are to be avoided except on rare occasions.

Bulk Needed In Food.

On the other hand, many a new housekeeper thinks meat, fish and possibly eggs the only articles having any considerable nutritive value and consequently the only articles to be considered in eating to live. The idea that bulk is needed to insure the best digestive action is undreamed of by them, or, if considered at all, they think it is secured by these same nutritious articles rather than by bread with green and starchy vegetables. The normal stomach can digest a little of any kind of food, and health will be better if monontony in selection be avoided. But these and other matters of like import are easily worked out provided the desire be present to choose food in accordance with the laws of dietetics.

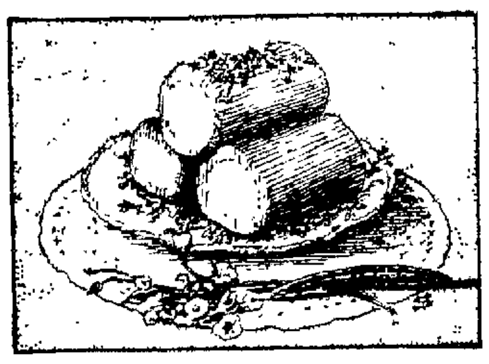
Left Overs.

In families of two it is often advisable even during the summer to prepare enough of certain articles of food for two or more meals at one and the same time, but in general the best results are obtained both as regards palatability and digestibility if just enough of each article be prepared for the meal, and no more. Why bake three potatoes when only two are eaten? Why buy and cook six chops when four are just enough? Plan to have everything so perfect that every morsel will be eaten and nothing thrown away. If vegetables be left over and are to be used in salads, wait until the heat has left them, then cover securely and plan for an early reappearance on the table. Serve cold meat, cut in thin slivers.

DESSERT FOR HOT DAY.

Ice Cream Rolls With Maple and Cream Sauce.

The ice cream rolls illustrated are made, according to Table Talk, by scalding one quart of thin cream in a double boiler, adding one pound of granulated sugar and stirring until dissolved. When taken from the fire a second quart of cream is added, and the mixture is set away until cold. This cooking of half of the cream insures a finer texture and more thorough mixture of the sugar than if made without it. If more than one freezer is available, the mixture, after being flavored with vanilla, can be divided into thirds, two of the quantities being colored yellow and pink. Each portion is then frozen and packed in a round mold or a pound baking powder can and packed in ice and salt until very solid. For serving pile them on a lace paper doily and pour over a part of the sauce, using the remainder to add to each saucer as served. To make the sauce, boil together two cupfuls of heavy maple sirup and one-half of a cupful of thin cream or rich milk until a little, when tested in cold water, can be rolled to a soft ball between thumb and fingers. Take from the fire, add one-half of a cupful of chopped almonds or English walnuts and send at once to the table. The hot sauce will candy as it is poured over the ice cream.



ICE CREAM ROLLS.

For a Wholesome Skin.

Hard pimples that show no sign of breaking often appear on the skin. These come from an unwholesome state of the system and from lack of proper attention to the skin. Too many people think that a cold tub is all that is needed to keep the skin in order, but a warm bath should frequently be taken, especially when living in a town. A Turkish bath is excellent to open the pores of the skin and so rid the face of these hard pimples. The constant use of a well soaped loofah on the body is also advised. Strong spirit and water in equal parts may also be used to bathe the skin with. As to diet, all stimulants, rich hot foods, coffee and pastry must be given up. Salads of water cress, dandelion or lettuce should be eaten often and green vegetables and fruit taken with every meal. Sleep in a room with plenty of fresh air in it and keep early and regular hours, concludes a skin specialist.

French Potatoes.

For French potatoes cut one quart of cold potatoes in thin slices, chop one onion and fry in two tablespoonfuls of pork drippings till brown. Add the potatoes and heat thoroughly. Pepper and salt to taste.

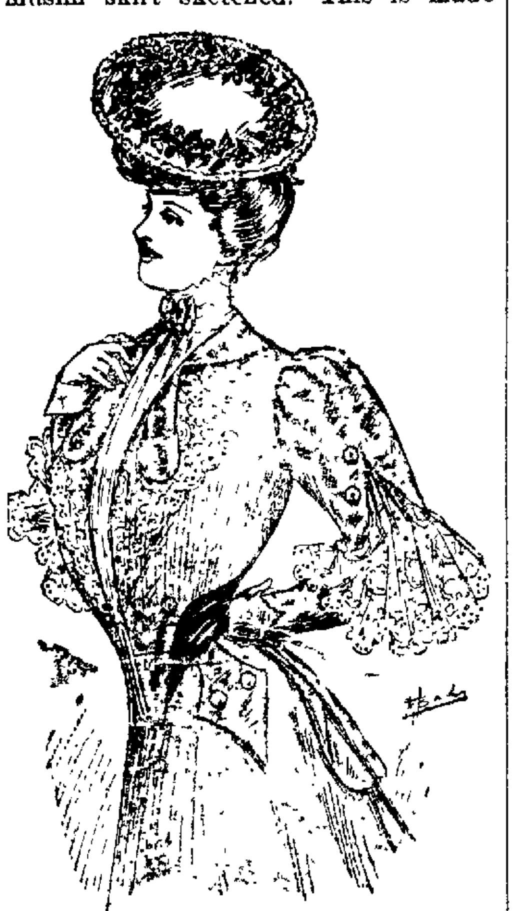
PRACTICAL MODES.

SOME NOVEL TOUCHES THAT POINT TO FUTURE STYLES.

A Smart Little French Coat—Pretty Muslin Skirt For Afternoon Wear. The Very Chic Taffeta Gown—A Sleeve Variation.

The smart little coatee illustrated is of Paris origin and will be appreciated by every woman who likes to include good looks in garments of a practical nature. The back is quite tight fitting and held to the figure by a folded corselet, which is passed beneath the spade fronts, a pretty tab falling at the side below, while a rather full habit basque finishes the back. The elbow sleeves are finished with falling lace frills, the same lace being fashioned into flat revers in front, silk covered buttons being repeatedly utilized as trimming.

Simple and useful also is the spotted muslin skirt sketched. This is made up on a batiste foundation trimmed with black chantilly lace insertion and tucks and is designed to be completed as a costume with a bodice in the same materials. The fabric used may be all white, white with black spots, black with white spots or white with color.

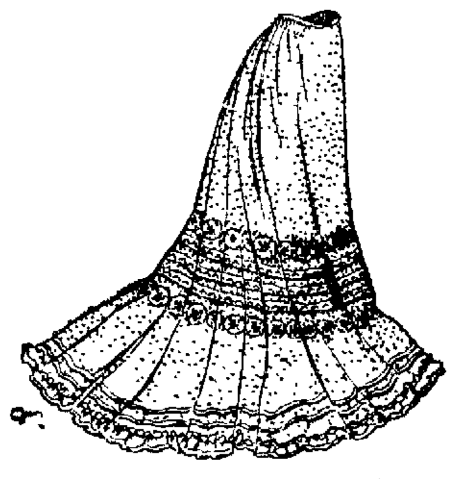


A PARIS COATEE.

A thing of decided chic in the midst of omnipresent elaboration and fussy details is the plainly made black taffeta gown. A wonderfully smart example of it has the bodice cut into a small severe V at the top, back and front, and filled in with a chemisette formed of row upon row of ivory bebe valenciennes. A rather unusual severity also characterizes the sleeves, which are of course elbow length and finished with tight little lace frills. The whole effect is distinctive and peculiarly pleasing.

Another black taffeta boasts the original feature of white chiffon sleeves arranged in two large double puffs caught with loose straps of the taffeta that recall the slashing effects of the Charles II. period. These sleeves impart a very novel touch and point to a trend predicted by some of the gown builders as a probable development in the autumn—that is, sleeves different in kind from the corsage.

Just as fashion had called a halt upon the blouse and seemed upon the point of drifting away from the separate waist into the bodice proper came a shower of lovely summer waist fabrics that saved the situation. And now nothing more lovely can be imagined for afternoon use than blouses of finest French lawn with yoke of embroidery and valenciennes frills. Drawn up drapery gives a novel touch in the center front, and fichu ends are carried down and caught to the silk belt with fancy buckles. Folded sashes formed of silks in three different colors look well and give individuality to such waists.



SKIRT OF SPOTTED MUSLIN.

AMY VARNUM.

Old Mahogany Revived.

The oldest and most defaced piece of mahogany furniture can be made to look not only as well but even better than some of the new furniture of the present, inasmuch as the wood is improved by age. Every touch of the old polish must be removed by rubbing with a cloth wrung out of water and then dipped in pumice dust, which must be rubbed into all the beadings, bevelings and carvings until all the old polish is removed. Then wash off every grain of the pumice dust and when dry apply two coats of fine coach varnish.

Summer Flower Luncheons.

The summer hostess may now entertain her guests with flower luncheons, served under trees on small tables, linked together with a chain of the selected flower. The daisy presents very artistic possibilities, lending itself readily to every form of table ornamentation. Even the ice cream can be easily served in daisy form, using pistache for the leaves, some white ice for the petals and yellow frozen custard for the centre.

MONEY IN RAISING TROUT.

Handsome Returns Made by Vermont Farmer on His Labors.

That a farmer can derive more profit from raising brook trout for the market than from most any other source of like requirements of money and time has been clearly demonstrated by Lewis J. Johnson, who has a fish preserve on his farm, two miles out of West Brattleboro, Vt. By utilizing the clear spring water running through his farm, by his own ingenuity and with a very little hired assistance within a few years he has established an inexpensive hatchery, where he has succeeded in hatching and growing a large number of brook trout, with which he has, partly at least, supplied the local market, besides furnishing thousands of small fish for stocking different streams in the adjoining towns. All these have netted Mr. Johnson a handsome return upon his capital invested, aside from the pleasure afforded and incidental diversion from the usual farm labor, which, however, it has not been necessary to slight because of his fish culture.

From a modest beginning Mr. Johnson has gone on with his fish establishment, adding new and inexpensive ponds and miniature falls by dividing and diverting the little spring fed rills, till today he has a succession of long pools stocked with thousands of sportive trout of all sizes, strong and flourishing in the purest and coldest water. In connection with his plant Mr. Johnson has constructed at an expense of a few dollars modest hatching houses, with their numerous troughs, in which to propagate the trout from the eggs. Here he has hatched this season 800,000 trout, all of which are alive and thrifty and most of which he hopes to raise for the market. Already he has orders for part of this fry at $2 a pound.

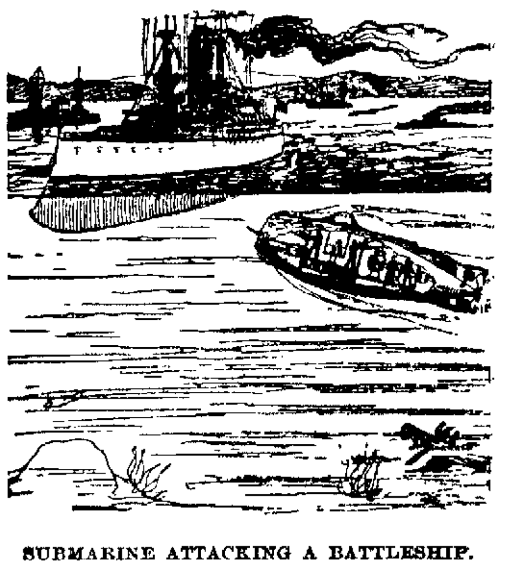
It takes on an average two years to rear the fry to the fishing size, though of course some fish grow slower than others. Mr. Johnson has a few two-pounders which are not much more than two years old.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

HOW SUBMARINES WORK.

The Underwater Hornets of Modern Naval Warfare.

It is believed that submarine boats were used in the great naval battle in which Admiral Togo annihilated the Russian Pacific fleet and that they were responsible for the destruction of some of the Russian war vessels. If this be the case it was the first occasion of the use of the submarine boat in actual warfare or in an important battle.

It is known that four submarine boats were built for the Japanese last summer at Quincy, Mass. They were of the Fulton type, were built in sections and shipped by special train to Seattle, Wash., whence they were sent to Japan. Several other submarines which were designed and built by Mr. John P. Holland in Jersey City also went to Japan, and the inventor believes they took part in the battle.



SUBMARINE ATTACKING A BATTLESHIP.

Feats of Photography.

Photography has caught the fastest express train in motion by means of the cinematograph, and it also shows the growth of a flower. A bud which bursts into bloom in, say, sixteen days is exposed to a camera every fifteen minutes during the sixteen days, and when the pictures developed from the films are assembled in order in the moving picture machine the observer may see, to his delight, all in a minute or two, the gradual breaking of the bud—the blossoms open, close by night and reopen in the morning, the leaves grow under the eye, the stamens peep from cover and finally the full blown flower.

Artificial Gold.

A new metal harder than steel, as brilliant as gold, from which it cannot be distinguished, and as good a conductor as copper has been invented by an Italian, says L'Echo des Mines et de la Metallurgie. It is composed of copper, iron, silver, phosphorus and, of course, radium. It is lighter than copper, and its beautiful color is not changed by any chemical reagent. This is wonderfully interesting if true, says the Engineering and Mining Journal. Indeed "we will go further; it is interesting if only half true."

Injects Sea Water For Consumption.

Dr. Troisier of Paris recently read a paper before the Academie de Medicine claiming the discovery of a new cure for tuberculosis by means of subcutaneous injections of sea water, which he calls "marine serum." This has been tried on twenty-four patients at the Lariboisiere hospital, some only in the preliminary stages and others at a very advanced period of the disease. All the cases showed considerable improvement. The academie has appointed a committee of inquiry.

Tramps and lightning and, we might add, green clover are the barn burners of the west.

Hollow horn, milk sickness and moon signs are relics of a past rural ignorance and superstition which one but seldom comes across these days.

If you milk ten cows it will certainly pay well to get a farm separator, and if you keep twenty head of stock—horses, cattle and the like—it will pay to get a manure spreader.

The horned owl is one of the natural enemies of the rabbit and does more to keep this pest in check than any bird we have. Still nearly every man one meets will run for his gun and shoot this bird on sight.

We know of a very successful dairyman who will not allow a profane man to have anything to do with his cows. We suppose he has made some arrangement to relieve the situation when the cow sets her foot in the pail.

So many wolves were captured in Iowa last spring that for awhile it was hard to tell whether the farmer with a basket on his arm on the town streets had a basket of fresh eggs or a litter of young wolves which he had brought to town to secure the bounty on.

There have been several cases of toadstool poisoning reported of late, the deadly fungus being taken for the delectable mushroom. It is a good plan for those not familiar with the difference between these two similar plants to make sure of what they are eating.

We note in an Australian paper an item stating that nine tons of rabbits were shipped in one consignment from one country railway station in that country. America is to be congratulated that it harbors no farm pests so utterly impossible of control as that of the rabbit plague of Australia.

Now is the time when reports are numerous of accidents attendant on the use of farm machinery. Much of this is due to carelessness and a lack of familiarity with improved agricultural implements. The farmer nowadays must combine no small amount of mechanical skill with the rest of his accomplishments.

It is not so much the variety of potato as the soil in which it is grown that determines its desirable edible qualities. Some of the best potatoes are raised in the Wisconsin sandy regions. Heavily fertilized soils rarely produce a mealy, choice potato, while drought and intense heat always injure the quality of the tuber.

An investigation by the government of the cabbage hair worm discloses the fact that it is a useful parasite and not a poisonous reptile, as hitherto believed by many. It is said to make war on the codling moth and locust. The senseless scare over this matter cost cabbage growers no small sum, to say nothing of destroying many people's appetite for sauerkraut.

The average 160 acre farm in the corn belt could produce and sell each year three 1,400 pound steers in addition to what is now being turned off from the farm if the food saved by the use of the silo was only so utilized. The want of the silo on the corn and the stock farm marks a distinct financial loss each year which on land worth $100 per acre should no longer be allowed.

We have two inquiries as to whether the rooster is a necessity in the poultry yard so far as egg production is concerned. He is not, for the hens lay their allotted number of eggs anyway, and, what is more, their eggs are more preferred when the head of the harem is wanting, as they have better keeping qualities. Of course, the situation is different when the eggs are wanted for hatching.

There are two things which always seem a bit wrong to us; yes, three. One is to trade off the faithful old family horse to a horse trader; another, to get all the eggs possible out of an old hen and then eat her up in a July potpie, and the other to sell the old family cow for beef. Of course, we do all these things on the plea of necessity and economy. Still, in a sentimental way it is unadulterated barbarism.

The farmer of the near future will be making his own draintile, fence posts, water troughs and barn floors from cement. Cement posts are now on the market at lower prices than those of red cedar. Draintile of six inches and up is being very successfully made and used. Watering troughs of any dimensions, and indestructible, are easily made, while cement is displacing planks for floors for the hogpens and stables.

It is worth remembering that no tame grass will give so good satisfaction on wet land as alsike clover. More of this clover should be grown.

Frogs' legs are a high-priced delicacy, and many a man has the frogs croaking at his door who does not know enough to catch them and cook them.

The interesting fact is given out that a soft wood railway tie if creosoted, at a cost of 15 cents, will last a period of twenty-one years. This is likely to be the solution of the tie problem for the future.

The growing of Bermuda onions in Texas has been carried on the past season to such an extent that the business has become unprofitable. Two years ago it was the biggest agricultural snap in America.

The attempt to dispose of the weeds along the railway tracks by running a machine over the track which scorched and burned them did not prove a success. While the process checked the growth, it did not eradicate it.

The Poland-China hog represents the aristocrat of the hog family. He has been bred on such fine lines for so long that, as with aristocrats generally, he has ceased to be prolific. For large litters of pigs we have to turn to the Duroc-Jerseys.

The danger from bad drinking water is not confined to the cities. If the well on your farm from which you get your water is located in a sag where it gets the drain from the barnyard or other insanitary place the matter will bear looking into.

The pine stumps of the yellow pine regions of the south are now being made to return a value of $33 per cord in turpentine, oil and byproducts by the new method of treating them, the old stumps being of greater value than the trees which grew on them were for lumber.

The heated term in July of this year resulted in a most remarkable growth of corn, which was just at that stage when hot weather and moisture would most greatly affect it. A growth of four inches in height was reported from many places for the twenty-four hours, or a foot in three days.

A reader wishes to know where he can find a market for mushrooms. These edible fungi are in good demand in all our cities, and the best way to find the market desired is to get in communication with some good commission house which makes a specialty of fruits and vegetables.

The crop of corn which might easily have been raised this season on the land would more than have paid all expense of tile draining those fields which for lack of such drainage will not produce any corn worth harvesting. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of such land all through the country.

We often wonder why various forms of vines and creepers are not more used to cover up unsightly spots around the home. The Virginia creeper is very useful for this purpose, being easily obtained and perfectly hardy. The wild grape is also very good and can be obtained from some nearby wood at the cost of but little trouble.

The south has the Johnson grass and the north the quack grass to contend with as aggressive pests. These grasses are much alike in habit, being extremely difficult of eradication from the soil when once they get possession. Each has some value as forage, but because neither can be controlled nor got rid of it becomes a dangerous occupant of the farm.

One acre of corn put in the silo will furnish three cows all the silage they will eat for a period of 200 days, forty pounds a day each. Thus ten acres of corn so used will supply thirty cows for the same length of time. In addition to the ensilage ration, the cows will need a little good hay and a protein ration of bran or gluten feed. This sort of ration will secure profitable results from any dairy of cows.

Four years of country telephone and rural mail service have revolutionized American farm life. The improvement of the country highways is now the chief center of attraction and bids fair to do more for the country resident than either of the other things named. More men are desiring a country home than ever before. After awhile the farm automobile will still further add to the pleasure of country living.

For all the corn country north of latitude 42 it is of the utmost importance that seed corn should be gathered from the field not later than the middle of October and be placed where it can thoroughly dry out untouched by frost. This is the great secret in connection with securing a good stand of corn. It is unsafe to select seed when husking in November and still more risky to depend upon getting seed from the crib when it is needed.

Just as soon as the cow gets to work in a grain raising and grain selling community a change may be noticed. There is more manure hauled out on the land, more land is kept in grass, more clover is grown, silos begin to appear, bigger and better barns are built, and houses and barns are painted, cash is paid and no store bills run, bank accounts begin to grow, that old mortgage begins to look sick, and sixty instead of thirty bushels of corn are raised. It has always been this way and always will be.

SHEEP IN THE CORNFIELD.

We have the following inquiry from central Illinois: "I have 650 acres of large corn, 200 acres of stubble seeded with clover. Can I feed this cornfield successfully with sheep to get rid of the weeds, and if so what aged sheep, what breed and how many should I get?"

Where corn grows tall and large, as it does on the Illinois river bottoms, it is entirely feasible to run sheep in the cornfields with great benefit to the sheep, the corn and the land. The sheep will clean up the weeds, fertilize the soil, do no injury to the corn unless it is down and make a lot of mutton from what would otherwise be utterly waste material. Lambs would be preferable to old sheep, as they would not be apt to ride the corn down to get at the ears, which old sheep will sometimes do. Western sheep will do for stock. To properly cover the area of these fields there should be at least 2,000 sheep, and these should be under the constant care of one or more herdsmen or shepherds and trained dogs. The question of whether the flock could be rounded up at night from such a growth of corn would, we think, settle itself after a few days with bells on the sheep, good dogs and careful shepherds. One thing should be observed, and that is not to give the sheep the run of the cornfield in wet weather. The sheep will eat all the weeds, or nearly all, and will eat all the leaves of the corn they can reach. Given a dry fall, the corn itself has been very successfully fed off in more northern latitudes, where the stalk is of shorter growth, with great economy and profit. We regard the running of sheep in our cornfields as entirely feasible and practical when it is properly done.

SHEEP KILL WEEDS.

A reader wants to know what the sheep will do for the morning glory or bindweed, which is such a pest in the cornfields of the corn belt. The sheep is the natural enemy of this weed pest and will eat every spear of it down to the ground. American farmers have not yet learned how very valuable the sheep is as a weed destroyer or more of them would be kept for this purpose alone if for no other. We are a firm believer in the keeping of co-operative flocks of sheep, flocks of sheep owned by three or more farmers in a community, to be pastured on the owners' fields under the care of a shepherd, thus keeping the highways trimmed up and the fields free from weeds. The plan is entirely feasible and does away with the need of expensive fencing and gives the sheep the run of all the land.

GOLD IN CROPS.

If reports are true, gold of a greater or less, probably less, quantity has been found in southern Nevada. This will be the financial graveyard for a lot of fools, just as California, Klondike and Cripple Creek have been in the past. As some economist has said, there is far more profit in scratching the top of the earth than ever came from digging around underneath. At the time of the Klondike fever many a man mortgaged or sold a gold mine in the shape of a good farm in order to raise funds to engage in a business of which he knew absolutely nothing. Many people are like the man in the fable who traveled the world over to find a four leaf clover and, returning home empty handed, found his own front yard full of it.

WOOD FOR PAVING.

It is interesting to note the return to wooden blocks for paving purposes in this age of brick and asphalt. Reports show that in England, where these creosoted wooden blocks have been used for paving, soft wood thus treated has a life of from twelve to fifteen years, while hard woods last from three to four years longer, and this when subjected to the heaviest kind of traffic. The noiselessness of this type of paving and the excellent footing which it gives to horses are great recommendations in its favor. Two species of wood from Australia are said to be the best suited for this purpose—karri and jarrah—though Australian and California gums are also used with good results.

NEED OF SMALL FARMS.

There is much speculation as to the cause of the decline in population of many of the best agricultural sections of the west. It may be accounted for partly by the increased value of farm land, the young men being unable to buy farms; by the high price of farm help, compelling the greatly increased use of machinery, this in turn involving increased acreage to make it profitable. This condition is to be regretted, for no farm is so profitably worked as the small farm, bringing in its trail a denser population, better schools, improved highways and a better social environment.

BEATING THE BEEF TRUST.

A community of farmers in western Iowa have adopted this plan to supply themselves with fresh meat and beat the beef trust: A beef critter is killed each week by the local butcher and the meat divided up among the members of the syndicate, each man furnishing his beef critter in turn. We see no difficulty at all about this plan if there is a fair divvy up on porterhouse and neck stews, for there is almost sure to be some fellow in the lot that will try to get more than his share of the choice cuts.

Jno Trigg

POMPEII A TOY CITY.

It Was Given Over to Imitation and Luxury, Emulating Rome.

Pompeii, as can be seen on every hand, was what Bulwer-Lytton describes it—a toy city, given over to imitation and luxury. Rome set both the example and the pace.

The excavations which have proceeded for more than a century and a half may be said now to be fairly completed. Nothing more is needed to enable the archaeologist to reconstruct the life of the ancient Roman colony—nothing else to startle the modern seeker after truth.

The temples, the villas, the theaters, the baths, the gardens, disentombed at last, lie gaping to the skies in heaps of variegated marble and granite, whispering their story mayhap to the moon, yet telling it plainly enough to the passerby under the common light of day—a story of indolence and frivolity mistaken by the semibarbaric mind for pleasure, of gorgeous displays in public places, mysterious orgies in private, feasts incalculable, vinous libation to the gods, gladiatorial combats, chariot racing, human beings fed to lions—all in mimicry of Rome, of Rome already beginning its downward course toward the fall.

Art they had to decorate the scene, within and without the peristyle, pictures and statues, arches and colonnades in bronze and alabaster, porphyry and Carrara, made luminous by Tyrian dyes and a local red we have not been able to repeat, though much of it is quite restored.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

England's State Records.

England's state records are kept in a great building known as the record office in London. Here are 130 strong rooms, and in these rooms the rolls and records for over eight centuries are kept. There is the chancery roll room, containing over 40,000 rolls of the chancery court, each roll consisting of thirty or forty skins of parchment stitched together and rolled up tight into a cylinder. Another set of rooms is set aside for the records of the king's bench and common pleas, the latter extending from the reign of Richard I. to the present time. Each roll is formed of a number of long parchment skins fastened together at the head and inclosed in stout vellum covers. Each roll weighs from 100 to 200 pounds and contains from 500 to 1,000 skins of parchment.

Twin Earthquakes.

Earthquakes which consist of two shocks separated by a brief interval of quiet or of two maxima of intensity are known as twin earthquakes. In Great Britain one in about every twenty earthquakes is a twin, and the strongest shocks experienced in that country belong to this variety. It is believed that twin earthquakes are due to impulses arising from two detached foci, separated in different cases from four to more than twenty miles, but lying along the same fault in the earth's crust.

Wild California.

A geography published in 1812 contains the following startling description of that section of our country which Charles Dudley Warner baptized "Our Italy."

"California is a wild and almost unknown land, covered throughout the year by dense fogs as damp as they are unhealthful. On the northern shores live anthropophagi, and in the interior are active volcanoes and vast plains of shifting snow, which sometimes shoot up columns to inconceivable heights."

The book adds that some of these statements would seem incredible were they not so well authenticated by trustworthy travelers!

"Compulsory Greek."

To show you how advisable it is that great attention should be given to the study of Greek I wanted to present "Oedipus Rex" on my London stage. I went to the lord chamberlain to ask his permission. "No," he replied, "certainly not." "But," I answered, "they do it at Oxford." "Yes," said he, "but they do it in Greek and nobody understands it. Play it in Greek and I will give you my permission." That was compulsory Greek with a vengeance.—Beerbohm Tree

A Grand Canyon Sunrise.

A sunrise in the Grand canyon lasts as long as you please. Each hour is a sunrise for some cavern deeper than the last, and, in fact, there are many where it has yet to rise for the first time since the canyon was made by those ages of running water.—Scribner's.

Forgiving.

Constance was three. Her mother, having forgotten to do something for her which she had promised, said: "Oh, darling, I forgot it! Wasn't it naughty of me?" Constance replied consolingly, "Oh, no, mother, dear; not naughty, only stupid!"

A Stupid Prologue.

It was a performance of "Richard III.," and a poor one, to which the two men from Wilson's ranch had listened for nearly an hour with ill concealed impatience.

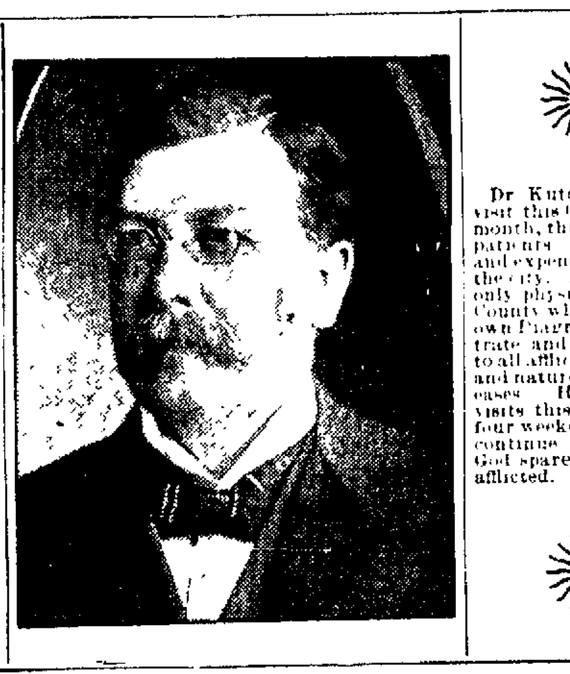
"Come on out. I've had enough of this thing," said one of them at last, but the other hesitated.

"That guy in the middle o' the stage was calling for a horse a minute ago," he said in a hoarse whisper. "Let's hold on till the show begins anyway."

WE ARE AGENTS FOR
VIN-TONE
A pleasant Tonic. Just the thing for these hot days. It is a builder and gives health and strength to the body.
$1.00 per Bottle.
LYON'S —— CANDIES
Rider & Snyder,
Druggists, 12 E. Main St.

DR. KUTCHIN
EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,
Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.
Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.



Dr Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.
The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.
The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.
Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.
He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.
Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child, do not reduce strength, can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.
Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. **Dr Kutchin** quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polybroid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.
The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses at the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession, has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea, **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.
Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensible to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.
By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.
Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**
Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never failing method. **Free Examination of the Urine.**—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.
Persons unskillfully treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.
Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free.
Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE
Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Aug 24, 1905
ORRVILLE, NATIONAL HOTEL, TUESDAY, AUG
Consultation, examination and advice FREE.
Return visits made every twenty-eight days.
ADDRESS ALL LEETTRS TO DR. H LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS
THE STANDARD PENS EVERYWHERE.
150 Styles Fine, Medium and Broad Points.
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To Cure a Cold in One Day
Cures Grip in Two Days.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.
This signature, E. W. Grove
on every box. 25c.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 North Erie Street, • MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 60.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following news stands: Bahney's Book Store, Hankins' News Depot, Hansen's Cigar Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Store, Neininger's Pool Room, and Levi's Candy and Tobacco Stand.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

THURS AY, AUGUST 17, 1905

That conditions in the Panama canal zone are vastly improved has been made clear by Chairman T. P. Shonts, General Ernst, of the Panama commission, and others who arrived this week from the isthmus. The first and foremost object of the reorganized canal commission has been to improve sanitation along the great ditch to such an extent as to make living in Panama safe and attractive. The stupendous task compels all actual excavating to be suspended for six months, but it is evident that in getting at the root of the matter and starting right a foundation is being laid for energetic and satisfactory work.

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, is visiting the crowned heads of Europe, but his boom for governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket goes marching on. It is probable that the general will bring home something fetching in the shape of campaign emblems to be worn by his faithful followers, his taste in these matters having been often demonstrated when he exercised it in originating decorations for his own uniform. After he has been governor for awhile the general may decide to become a presidential candidate. And why not? He would capture the anti-Imperialist vote without half trying.

Printers' Ink observes: The amount of money spent for advertising today is many times larger than that spent twenty-five years ago. And the field and possibilities for advertising are also vastly greater today than they ever were. With an always increasing population and a correspondingly greater commonwealth, advertising as a profession, or business, has greater prospects during the next decade than at any previous time. It appears perfectly rational, therefore, that an advertising agency which keeps pace with present requirements, delivers the goods, "makes good" through prompt, competent and honest service to the customer is more in demand and can make more money than at any other epoch.

The course that the United States government intends to pursue in dealing with the Chinese bocyott is evident in the confirmation by the state department of the statement that this government has called the attention of the authorities at Pekin to section 15 of the Tientsin treaty of 1858, which grants that "at each of the ports open to commerce, citizens of the United States shall be permitted to import from abroad and sell, purchase and export all merchandise of which the importation and exportation is not prohibited by the laws of the empire." The contention of the United States is that the Chinese government may justly be held responsible for the damages resulting from the boycott on account of that section. It is to be hoped that the formal notification to this effect to China will stir that government to action and have some effect in putting to an end the anti-American movement.

Coming Events.

Ohio state fair at Columbus, September 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Stark county fair at Canton, September 26 to 29.

West Virginia state fair, Wheeling, W. Va., September 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Tuscarawas county agricultural fair at Canal Dover on October 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Tuscarawas county Republican convention in New Philadelphia on Saturday, September 2.

Joint reunion of 51st, 25d, 80th and 87th Ohio regiments to be held in New Philadelphia Thursday, August 17.

NOW FOR THE
W. VA. STATE FAIR.

And the Greatest Ever Held in This Part of the Country at Wheeling.

More and better races, faster horses, greater stock exhibits, more free features, including the great New York Equestrienne Company, balloon ascensions, band concerts, etc. And last but not least lower railroad rates than ever before will cause our citizens to arrange for a trip to the State Fair at Wheeling, September 11 to 15.

A quarter invested in THE INDEPENDENT'S "Want Columns" always brings results

MAY CHANGE HIS MIND.

President Advised Not to Call Extra Session.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Notwithstanding the more or less definite announcements that have emanated from various sources during the last few months, congress may not be called into extraordinary session next November. Indeed, the indications are now that no extraordinary session will be held this year.

This statement is made on the authority of President Roosevelt himself. He has not decided the question definitely as yet, and possibly will not reach a determination of it until he shall have returned to Washington the latter part of September. The chances of an extraordinary session appear, however, to be fading.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the President to induce him not to call an extra session. So much interest has been manifested in the subject throughout the country that the President has received a large number of letters regarding it. They point out that practically nothing will be gained by an extra session that will begin not more than three weeks before the opening of the regular long session and that it will cause some inconvenience to many members of congress in both branches. Taking these things into consideration the president has reserved a definite decision of the matter, the chances, as noted, being that the session will not be called.

Last spring it was the President's idea to issue at the proper time a call for an extraordinary session of congress to be held in October for the purpose of enacting, if possible, railroad rate legislation. Incidentally it was said that some recommendation might be made by the President regarding proposed changes in the existing tariff law.

The idea of an October session finally was abandoned, and subsequently the President made arrangements for a two weeks' trip through the South, beginning on October 17. It then was announced that the proposed extraordinary session would not be held until after the November election.

If, finally, the President should decide to call congress together, the session will begin on the first Monday after the November elections, which will be just three weeks before the beginning of the regular session in December. In this connection it can be said to be not unlikely, in view of the prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans, that the President may conclude to make his trip through the South in sections, visiting the Atlantic coast states in October and Louisiana, Arkansas, and perhaps Tennessee, on another trip to be made later. No definite arrangements to this end have been completed but the matter is being considered.

WINESBURG REUNION.

Thousands Will Gather at the Quaint Old Village.

Cleveland, Aug. 15.—A bit of the old "vaterland" is Winesburg, a diminutive village in the northeast part of Holmes county. There during the week commencing August 22 the third town reunion will be held to the jollification of hundreds of old friends and settlers and former residents of the town.

During that week everyone will be a good fellow, everything will be open wide, there will be all kinds of music, songs, stories, fun of every sort and unlimited stacks of good things to eat and whole tanks of drinkables for all who desire to step up and take, for during reunion week the town is everybody's property. A monster tent is to be erected on the public square and in this are to be arranged dozens of cots and beds for everyone.

All Winesburgers are Germans and Germans believe in the preservation of the ties of friendship. The little place has but three hundred inhabitants, but hundreds and hundreds have gone out all over the country and every five years these gather together about the old village school, the two village churches and the village green. About forty or fifty Clevelanders belong to the reunion association, including the Peters, the Stilgenbauers, the Sunkles, the Dolbys, the Troesters and the Baders, all well known German families on the west side. It is expected that there will be between 3,000 and 5,000 people at the reunion.

Winesburg was laid out by Christian Schmidt and his wife in 1829, although the Stahl family claim to have settled there at about the same time. The town is noted for the very large number of school teachers which have gone out from its midst. Dr. R. Sunkle, of this city, is vice president of the reunion committee, and E. F. Peters, of this city, is member of the executive committee.

BRYAN AT SMITHVILLE.

Thousands Heard His Lecture on "The Value of an Ideal."

Smithville, Aug. 16.—William Jennings Bryan, the idol of the Democracy of Wayne county, spoke at the Point Breeze Chautauqua Tuesday afternoon beginning at 2:30 o'clock. In spite of the drizzling rain and the dashes all day long, there were several thousand people on the ground when Bryan began to speak. When he entered the auditorium he was greeted with a roar of applause, and he smiled his acknowledgments. The auditorium was full and the people were waiting for him at 1 o'clock. Vast throngs arrived from that time until the speaking began. When the rain began it was feared that Bryan day would be a fizzle, but it did not turn out to be such.

Bryan looks well and hearty. He began his speech with a greeting to his many Wayne county friends whom he said he was always glad to meet. After this preliminary greeting he launched at once into his lecture, "The Value of an Ideal," the thought of which is that it is absolutely necessary for men and governments to have ideals and hopes to pattern after and attain.

ETHAN ALLEN TOWER.

Memorial to Green Mountain Boy Dedicated Today.

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 16.—The Sons of the American Revolution will dedicate today the tower erected on Indian Rock in memory of Ethan Allen, the Green mountain boy of the Revolution.

Vice President Fairbanks will be the principal speaker, while Secretary Hitchcock and Secretary Wilson have both expressed their intention to be present. The historical address will be given by Robert D. Benedict, of Brookline.

The erection of the tower has been under consideration by the Sons of the American Revolution for a long time, but it was not until W. J. Van Patten, of this city, proprietor of the farm owned by Ethan Allen, expressed a willingness to donate the ground that the matter was settled.

August 16 was chosen as the dedication day because it is the anniversary of the battle of Bennington. The day's celebration will begin in the morning with a parade, in which the Fifteenth United States Cavalry, the Fifth United States Infantry, the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh batteries of field artillery and the Vermont National Guard will take part. The dedication exercises will occur at the Ethan Allen farm, about three miles from the city, after which the parade will be reformed and be reviewed by General Frederick Grant and other military officials.

The tower itself is patterned after the towers of old feudal castles. It is forty feet high, twenty-four feet square at the base and twenty feet at the narrow part. It is built of a red colored stone called Malletts Bay marble, which was quarried on the farm.

The Ethan Allen farm before the Revolution was owned by a stanch Tory, who was forced to leave the country. His estate was confiscated and the property turned over to the and commissioner of the state. By him it was sold to General Ethan Allen, and he was living upon it at the time of his death in 1789. The farm then became the property of Governor Van Ness, and after passing through various hands was purchased by Mr. Van Patten. He has set it aside as a private park, although the public is admitted. Eventually it is proposed to add it to the public parks of Burlington.

RAIL FENCE GOING.

Wire is Now Taking Its Place—Hardwood Too Valuable.

Plainfield, Ind., Aug. 16.—The country youths of today have no rail splitting records to boast of. Rail making is an industry of the past. There are a few remote localities in Indiana, Illiois, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas where ocasional new stretches of worm fence may still be seen, but these new rails are so rare a sight as to evoke comment.

The passing of the old worm fence is due to the scarcity of timber. Wire fences are replacing the zigzag rows of rails in the region where timber was formerly abundant. When a rail fence becomes so dilapidated as to be no longer serviceable it is taken down and the rails which are in a good state of preservation are used to repair other stretches of fence and wire fence is put up in its place. Another advantage of the wire fence is that it economizes space. The land that was formerly taken up by the fence corners is reclaimed.

The fate of the rail fence was declared less than twenty years ago, when the value of walnut, oak and poplar timber increased to such a figure as to make wire fences cheaper. In the worm fences still in existence there are thousands of walnut and poplar rails in an almost perfect state of preservation. The walnut ones are valuable. An enterprising Chicago concern recently made that discovery, and its representatives have purchased many carloads of the rails.

Walnut rails have a remarkably long life. Many are still in use which were split more than fifty years ago.

YELLOW FEVER, ITS CAUSE AND THE SYMPTOMS

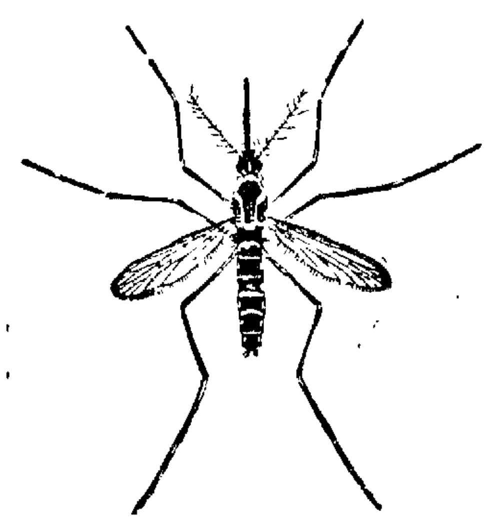
Experts Claim the Stegomyia Species of Mosquitoes Is the Only Transmitter of the Disease Now Ravaging New Orleans.

Its Real Origin Is In a Warm Climate—First Recognized Definitely In the West Indies In 1647—Survivors Become Immune From Further Attacks.

Details of Experiments In Cuba to Determine Cause of the Fever—Heroic Martyrdom of Dr. Jesse W. Lazear—Surgeon General Wyman's Views — How Present Epidemic Started.

A FRUIT ship, a bunch of bananas, a mosquito and an Italian—these four agents, according to the deductions of the health authorities of New Orleans, were responsible for introducing yellow fever into New Orleans as long ago as last May. The first appearance of the disease, according to the same deductions, was in the Italian quarter where the Italian laborer who unloaded the fruit ship lived.

From the originally infected vicinity the fever spread until there had been several deaths. The characteristic peculiarities of the Italian when confronted by an epidemic showed themselves in instinctive efforts to hide the fever from the health authorities, and the result was that the prevalence of the disease was not known even to the city health officer until the middle of July.



YELLOW FEVER MOSQUITO.

An attack of yellow fever comes on with severe chills or rigors when it comes suddenly. It may come on more gradually with languor, headache and malarial symptoms. The temperature goes to 105 degrees, sometimes higher. The fever lasts from three to five days, attended with pain in the back, limbs and head. There is nausea and vomiting. The yellow tint of the skin, from which the fever gets its name, begins on the second or third day. Yellow fever develops usually from three or four days after infection. Sometimes it takes seven days. In severe cases small hemorrhages take place into the skin and mucous membrane. The vomit is at first white. Later it becomes very dark in appearance, like coffee grounds, when it is known as "black vomit." There is bleeding at the nose, mouth and gums. Delirium usually follows, then unconsciousness and death.

First Recognized In West Indies.

Although yellow fever has been occasionally seen outside of the tropics, its real origin is in a warm climate. It was first recognized definitely in the West Indies in 1847, where it prevails, as well as on the west coast of Africa, Central America and southward along both coasts of South America and northward to the south Atlantic and gulf states. It has been brought to north Atlantic seaports by vessels. The coming of frost generally stops yellow fever. Survivors of one attack of yellow fever become immune from further attack. The mortality varies. In some epidemics it has been as high as 85 per cent; in others as low as 10 per cent.

Experts seem to agree that the first step to combat the spread of yellow fever is to attack the mosquito. In this connection Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the marine hospital service, who is in charge of the campaign against yellow fever in New Orleans and to whom belongs the credit of encouraging and urging the experiments leading to the acceptance of the theory that the stegomyia mosquito is practically the only carrier of the poison that causes yellow fever, recently spoke as follows to the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch:

"Scientifically it is not true that the stegomyia (female) is the only carrier of yellow fever. For all practical purposes the assertion is true. Until we know the cause of yellow fever we cannot truthfully say that that mosquito is the only disseminator. There may be other carriers of it, but we never have found any trace of them.

Mosquito Only Infection Agent.

"The best way in dealing with an epidemic, or any other thing, for that matter, is to proceed upon known facts. We know the stegomyia carries the cause of yellow fever. Therefore the order to all the men in the marine hospital service is 'kill the mosquito.' If the fever persists after the mosquito has disappeared we will know that there is some other way for carrying it.

"What have we to show? Havana, after 150 years of annual visitation, free from the disease. Laredo, Tex., treated by men believing in the mosquito theory and treated accordingly, with only about 10 per cent of the population attacked by the disease, contrasted with Laredo, Mexico, across the river, disbelieving the theory, 50 per cent of the people attacked.

"The stegomyia does not live north of Mason and Dixon's line. He does not live in all the territory south of it. The mountains of North Carolina are too cold for him. Before we knew anything about the work of that pest observation taught us the country was divided into two parts—the infectible territory and the noninfectible. After we got to know about the stegomyia we found that the limits of his habitat were coextensive with the limits of the infectible domain."

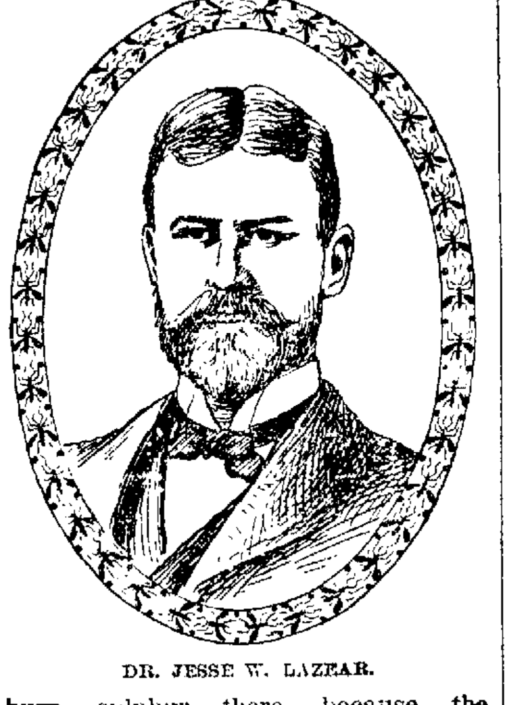
"Next to killing the mosquito by making it impossible for him to breed what is the best preventive?"

"The screening of every person with a fever for four days. Yellow fever is hard to diagnose. It begins like many other fevers.

"Screening during the first four days makes it impossible for the insect to become infected from the patient. Three days is the time in which a mosquito can get the poison from a human being, but four makes assurance doubly sure.

"After a mosquito has taken the blood from a patient who has had yellow fever for not more than three days it takes twelve days for the insect to become a source of infection. So you can see that if the first yellow fever case is caught in time the campaign against the mosquitoes will be beneficial if it is vigorously prosecuted during the next nine or ten days. After that if the insect that bit the patient is still at large the chances of infection are very numerous. It takes five days for the poison deposited in a human body by a mosquito to develop; hence the five day detention.

"The stegomyia is a slow moving insect. After a patient has been removed to a doubly screened hospital in a doubly screened ambulance it is the business of the doctors to return to the house as quickly as possible and burn sulphur there, because the chances are that the insect that bit the patient is still on the premises."



DR. JESSE W. LAZEAR.

The fact that mosquitoes convey yellow fever was established by the late Major Walter Reed, surveyor of the United States army, when in 1900 and 1901 he supervised the experiments with yellow fever in Cuba after the United States came into control of the island, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. These tests were thorough and convinced the army officer that beyond a doubt the mosquito is the only transmitter of the fever germ. Following is the report of these experiments, and it should satisfy all laymen when it is borne in mind that all the subjects were Americans—United States soldiers who had volunteered:

Special Camp Built.

"A camp was especially constructed for the experiments about four miles from Havana. The inmates of the camp were put into most rigid quarantine and ample time was allowed to eliminate any possibility of the disease being brought in from Havana. The personnel consisted of three nurses and nine immunes, all in the military service, and included two physicians.

"From time to time Spanish immigrants, newly arrived, were brought in from the immigrant station. A person not known to be immune was not allowed to leave camp, or if he did was forbidden to return. The most complete record was kept of the health of every man to be experimented upon, thus eliminating the possibility of any other disease than yellow fever complicating the case.

"The mosquitoes used were especially bred from the eggs and kept in a building screened by wire netting. When an insect was wanted for an experiment it was taken into a yellow fever hospital and allowed to fill itself with the blood of a patient. Afterward at varying intervals from the time of this meal of blood, it was purposely applied to nonimmunes in camp.

"In December, 1900, five cases of the disease were developed as the result of such applications, in January three and in February two, making in all ten, exclusive of the cases of Dr. James Carrol and Dr. Jesse W. Lazear. Immediately upon the appearance of the first recognized symptoms of the disease in any one of these experimental cases the patient was taken from Camp Lazear to a yellow fever hospital one mile distant. Every person in camp was rigidly protected from accidental mosquito bites, and not in a single instance did yellow fever develop in the camp except at the will of the experimenters. The experiments were conducted at a season when there was the least chance of naturally acquiring the disease, and the mosquitoes used were kept alive by maintaining them at a summer temperature.

"A completely mosquito proof building was divided into two compartments by a wire screen partition. Infected insects were liberated on one side only. A brave nonimmune entered and remained long enough to allow himself to be bitten several times. He was attacked by yellow fever, while two susceptible men in the other compartment did not acquire the disease, although sleeping there thirteen nights. This demonstrates in the simplest and most certain manner that the infectiousness of the building was due only to the presence of the insects. Every attempt was made to infect individuals by means of bedding, clothes and other articles that had been used and soiled by patients suffering with virulent yellow fever.

"Naturally yellow fever is transmitted by the mosquito and always and only by the mosquito. The harmlessness of fomites has been fully demonstrated by our experiments in 1900 and 1901, in which three young Americans slept for twenty consecutive nights in a room from which mosquitoes were excluded garnished with articles soiled with discharges from fatal and other cases of yellow fever. Three and four large boxes were packed and unpacked each morning by these nonimmunes, who suffered no disturbance of health from these exposures. The room was 20 by 14 feet, double walled, tightly sealed, heated to above 90 degrees F. and dark.

"Two other nonimmunes then occupied the room for twenty nights, while additional articles of bedding and clothing were added. They slept in the garments and between the sheets that covered cases of yellow fever, some of which were fatal. The result of the second attempt was nil. A third attempt was then made with two additional nonimmunes equally without success. Not the slightest indisposition followed close and intimate contact with this repulsive material in any case. Temperatures and pulse rates were recorded at regular and frequent intervals. Four of these seven nonimmunes were subsequently infected by blood injections and by means of infected mosquitoes."

Dr. Lazear's Singular Death.

The first death from the mosquito experiments was that of Dr. Jesse W. Lazear in November, 1901. Dr. Lazear, an army surgeon, was one of an army board, all of whom submitted themselves to the bites of infected mosquitoes. The death of Dr. Lazear was singular. He had voluntarily been bitten for the sake of experiment and suffered no effects. Afterward while he was visiting the yellow fever ward at Las Animas a mosquito lit on his hand. He allowed it to remain there and bite him. Five days afterward he was taken ill and died.

SURGEON GENERAL WYMAN.

A naval surgeon described some incidents which occurred in Las Animas hospital, Havana, during the height of the yellow fever epidemic in the American intervention days in Cuba, when another physician and he ran the institution, says the New York Herald.

Bedlam at Night.

"We managed fairly well during the day, but at night—midnight—when we were worn out, the bedlam produced by the patients in their delirium was awful. They made all sorts of noises in different languages, for there were different nationalities represented. The uraemia which resulted from the characteristic effect of the disease on the kidneys caused convulsions and particularly facial spasms.

"The sick would make the most distressing grimaces, which in the wee, sma' hours o' morn would cause some of the female nurses to tremble and cry and beg for a short respite in the open air. They would go out on the verandas, steady themselves, then back to business. But the most horrible of all was the hemorrhages, too horrible to describe. And all this caused by the bite of a particular kind of mosquito!"

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

L. J. Vogt is on a short fishing trip at Turkeyfoot lake and vicinity.

Miss Hattie Kiess, of Bucyrus, is the guest of Miss Emma Hippert.

Mrs. Laura F. Clay left Tuesday night for Chicago for a visit with relatives.

Born, Sunday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Parkes, 17 North street, a daughter.

Miss Helen Jimeson, of Steubenville, is visiting her cousin Miss Esther Beckley in Pike street.

The second annual picnic of the farmers of Stark county will be held at Meyer's lake August 31.

Born, to Mrs. Lawrence McGreal, of West Cherry street, a daughter. Mr McGreal died three weeks ago.

Mayor King, of Lorain, has retained fees amounting to $3,000 to which he was not entitled under the new code.

Miss Bessie Patterson, of Pittsburg, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. Per Lee Pease at their residence in Cherry street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bailey visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Bailey, living two miles northeast of the city, Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. T. F. Reed left Wednesday for Mitiwanga park near Norwalk, where they own a summer cottage. They will return about September 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snavely and children. of Westerville, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Snavely, at 40 Front street.

Mayor B. F. Sanderson and wife and Mr. and Mrs. William Baer, of Dalton, were the guests, Sunday, of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Christman, in Cecil street.

Miss Lulu Simpson gave a dinner of eight covers at her residence in South Erie street Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Miriam Rodgers, of Wellington who is visiting Miss Cora Penberthy.

Frank Miller, of near Navarre, was arrested by Constable Bamberger, Tuesday, under a peace warrant sworn out by Albert Simeth. Mr. Miller appeared before Justice Edgar and pleaded not guilty. The hearing was set for next Tuesday.

The funeral of the late L. E. Brenner, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Brenner, was held from the M. E. church in West Brookfield, Wednesday at 9:30 o'clock the Rev. N. E. Moffit officiating. Interment was made in the West Brookfield cemetery.

John Gerber is dead at his home near Ragersville, as a result of being stung on the tip of his finger by a bee. Gerber had served for many years as commissioner of Tuscarawas county, and his present term would have expired September 1. His death occurred within an hour after he had been stung.

Hubert Flinn, of Sidney, O., aged four years, was accidentally struck on the head Tuesday with a ball bat and his skull fractured. Olive Flinn, his, sister, accidentally fell from a bicycle and fractured her skull and died. Another sister was thrown from the rig in a runaway. Her skull was fractured and she also died.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Regina Vogt was held from St. Joseph's church Wednesday at 10:30 o'clock, the Rev. Michael Vollmayer officiating. The pall bearers were John Weber, Adam Stephan, L. P. Slusser, John Clemens, Julius Deck and C. V. Hammersmith. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

The Ohio section of the United States weather bureau's climate and crop report for the week ending August 7 is as follows: Wheat thrashing progressing nicely, yields fair to good; large crop of hay secured; corn good, but needs rain; oats and tobacco fair to good; seed clover good; pastures good in southeast, getting short in west; gardens fair; potatoes mostly fair, some blight and rot in east; blackberries good, prospect for other fruits generally becoming poorer.

The funeral of the late Miss Ida M. Reilly was held from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown in North East street Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Rev. H. S. Bates officiating. The body arrived here Wednesday morning from Buffalo by the way of Cleveland over the B. & O. and was taken to the Brown residence from the train. The pall bearers were J. C. Haring, L. A. Koons, F. O. Humberger, Gerge Mellon, Frank Harding and J. J. Pitts. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Dr. Otto Negelspach, well known in Wooster, and until recently a resident of Millersburg, but located at Holmesville, met death almost instantly Monday night. He was tending to his horse and came out of the barn. Telephone linemen were working near the barn, stretching wires and a wire fell over the electric light wire from which the insulation had been worn. He took hold of the wire to move it out of his way, and received the full benefit of the current. It burned his left hand to a crisp, on which he had a buckskin glove. Death was almost instantaneous. His age was about 40. Dr. Negelspach was a member of Wooster Commandery Knights Templars.—Wooster Republican.

The question of the incorporation of the village of New Berlin will soon be up for decision and the people of that locality will very likely see to it that they will secure the advantages that the incorporation will bring about. At present there is but one light in the place, and that is there by the courtesy of the street car company. If the incorporation carries, the place will be able to have light, police, fire protection and other advantages. Considering how near New Berlin is to Canton, it behooves the residents of that delightful place to secure all of the modern advantages and the increase in population and consequent enhancement of real estate values will amply repay the slight increase of taxes that will result from the incorporation. New Berlin has a population of 800.—Canton Morning News.

A NEW FIRM.

J. S. Hollinger and W. R. Hansen to Form a Partnership.

J. S. Hollinger and W. R Hansen have formed a partnership to go into the picture framing and under aking business and will occupy the room in East Main street next to the Canton-Akron ticket office.

Mr. Hollinger recently sold his interest in the John & Hollinger business and returned Wednesday from a trip to New York, where he purchased a part of the new firm's goods. The room is being remodeled to accommodate the line of goods. Mr. Hansen has occupied the room for several months as a cigar and candy store but has now closed out his stock. The new firm will be ready to open its business in a few weeks.

FLOODS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Crops are Ruined and Buildings Washed Away.

Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 16.—During a thunder storm in this vicinity last night five inches of rain fell in two and one-half hours. Bridges and culverts were washed out on country roads, railroads suffered from landslides, and all trains are running from five to seven hours late. Traffic is suspended on the Guyandotte Valley line and on the Big Sandy branch of the Norfolk & Western. Growing crops are ruined, farm houses were washed away, many occupants barely escaping with their lives.

EIGHTH CONVENTION.

Ritual of the Elks to be Entirely Revised.

Denver, Col., Aug. 16.—The eighth annual meeting of the grand aerie of the fraternal Order of Eagles began here Tuesday. The ritual is to be wholly revised, so as to place the order on a firmer basis, and greater restrictions will be placed on membership, although no occupations will be barred.

Another important matter under consideration is the establishment of a home. Governor Joseph F. McDonald and others made addresses of welcome Tuesday.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Colored Masons Hold State Convention at Springfield.

Springfield, O., Aug. 16.—The grand lodge of Ohio, colored Masons, met here Tuesday and elected these officers: William H. Audy, West Elkton, M. E. G. H. P.; Alexander Morris, Louisville, Ky., V. E. D. G. H. priest; D. J. Galloway, Dayton, R. E. grand king; Otis G. Fields, Toledo, R. E. grand scribe; William T. Boyd, Cleveland, R. E. grand treasurer; Lewis D. Easton, Cincinnati, R. E. grand secretary.

A DANGEROUS MAN.

Responsible for Death of Two Young Women.

Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 16.—Miss Hattie Williamson, of Pikeville, committed suicide today by taking morphine. She left a note declaring that John Damron, with whom she had been infatuated, had discarded her and she did not care to live longer. Miss Mary Cunnells, of the same town, endeu her life three months ago, she also leaving a note declaring that Damron was responsible for her death.

AT THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH

Marriage of Miss Dewey and the Rev. H. K. Bright.

RECEPTION IN CHURCH PARLORS

The Bride is the Daughter of the Rev. H W. Dewey, Pastor of the Church—The Groom Recently Graduated from the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J.

Miss Mabel Dewey, daughter of the Rev. H. W. Dewey, pastor of the First M. E. church, and the Rev. Harry Knox Bright, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bright, of Oakmont, Pa., a recent graduate from the Drew theological seminary at Madison, N. J., were married at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening in the First M. E. church. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Smith, of Alliance, in the presence of a large congregation. Afterwards a reception was held in the church parlors.

The bridal party entered the church to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march played by Miss Lola, List. The bride walked with her father and was met at the chancel by the groom with the best man, Mr. G. F. Kast, of Cleveland. She was followed by her maid of honor, Miss Treva Dewey, her sister, and two bridesmaids, Miss Ella Dewey, another sister, and Miss Mary Kay, of Alliance. The groomsmen were F. W. Stiffler, of Alliance, and Horace Dewey. The bride's gown was of white silk mull over white taffeta. She wore a veil and carried white roses. The maid of honor wore a gown of pale blue silk mull trimmed with white lace. Miss Kay was gowned in blue, Miss Ella Dewey in white. The bridesmaids all carried pink asters.

Miss List, pianist, G. L. Schworm, violinist, and Kent Yost, cornetist, played during the reception in the church parlors. The newly married pair left on an evening train for Pittsburg. After visiting relatives there they will proceed to Atlantic City, Washington and Baltimore, returning in about three weeks. The groom's first appointment will be made at the next annual M. E. conference to be held at Uhrichsville, September 13. The bride's traveling gown was of dark brown taffeta. With it she wore a light coat and hat and gloves to match.

Among those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bright, of Oakmont, Pa., parents of the groom; Mrs. Christena Ireland, of Aspinwall, Pa., a sister of the groom; J. S. Oram, Miss Emma Oram and Mr. Carlos Forbes, of Cleveland; Wesley M. Luse and Miss Ethel Luse, of Chagrin Falls; Miss Ida L. McCoy, of Toledo; Miss Hazel Dewey, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. William Quass and daughter Leila, Mrs. Margaret Peeples Miss Hannah Greenamayer and Sumner Oesch, of Salem; Miss Atkins, Mrs. Elmer Davidson and children, of Canton and Miss Edna Robens, of Chagrin Falls.

A dinner was given for the bridal party and out of town guests at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening at the M. E. parsonage in North street.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Young Girl Has Leg Torn Off by Wagon Wheel.

Canton, Aug. 16.—Mary Dilley, of Lindentree, aged 7 years, fell from a wagon this morning and had her right leg torn off above the knee by a wheel. The girl and her mother were returning from Lindentree, where they had been shopping. The Dilleys reside one mile and a half south of Lindentree.

The case against Tony Cozza, who was charged with keeping his saloon open on Sunday, was dismissed in Justice Spitler's court. It seems that when the records were closely scrutinized the discovery was made that Cozza had no saloon, but that the place was conducted by his better half in her name. The arrest of Cozza was caused by Willaim McDougall, who desired to play even.

William Russell and David Burk, both strangers in this locality, were sent to the workhouse Wednesday morning by Justice Spitler for train jumping. They were caught by Railroad Officer Sidle riding on a Pennsylvania freight train and were given fines of $3 and costs, which they were unable to pay.

Victor Marsino, a fruit dealer doing business in East Tuscarawas street, made an assignment Wednesday morning, Attorney U. A. Bordner being named as assignee. The assets are estimated at $750, while the liabilities are not stated.

Fred Riley, who is at present a member of the Mt. Vernon ball team, and who will play in the Massillon Tiger back field this season, was in the city for several hours Wednesday morning. Mt. Vernon plays in Akron Wednesday afternoon and in passing through here Riley jumped off for a short visit. He says he is in excellent shape and that he will report at Massillon for the foot ball season about October 1.

NEARBY TOWNS.

STANWOOD.

Stawnood, Aug. 16.—Miss Jessie Oberlin and Miss Pfouts, of Beach City, are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Notwithstanding inclement weather Saturday evening, the band festival was well attended and netted the boys a neat sum.

No church services were held at this place Sunday on account of services at Crystal Springs.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Aug. 16—Mrs. Margaret Young will spend the next ten days at Lakeside.

Miss Ada Stock returned to her home at Tippecanoe Tuesday, after a two weeks' visit with the Clapper family and friends.

Mrs. Tally Evans and two children, of Colorado, arrived in our village Sunday and will be the guests of the Rummins family.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shilling, of Urban Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Weirich, of Sippo, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hansberger.

J. D. Evans, L. H. Dehoff and A. L. Williams made a business trip to Canton Tuesday.

The Newman school continues to be without an applicant to teach this winter.

The Sunday school excursion to Silver lake last Thursday was well attended and everybody had a good time.

The Misses Lila Aston and Priscilla Jenkins have returned from an extended visit with Akron friends.

The Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company is kept busy shipping paving brick. Several large orders are being filled for Canada.

The Newman Creek Coal Company has more than doubled its force of miners the past week.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, Aug. 16.—W. J. Putman has left for the Northwest, partly on business and partly for recreation.

Miss Lizzie Kloepher is visiting a sister in Cadiz, Harrison county.

The students of Wooster university from Beach City are now at home.

Mrs. Sarah Crow drove out to the residence of her son, W. C. Crow, near Dundee, on Monday.

I. B. Crow has come home to spend a week.

GENOA.

Genoa, Aug. 16.—The farmers are threshing their crops and all report a good yield.

Mrs. Fred Marchand and daughter, Mrs. John Gephart, visited Canton on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Whitmer and Mr. and Mrs. Byron Whitmer, of Bolivar, visited at Fred Marchand's residence on Sunday.

Calvin Learch is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Young visited Canton last Sunday.

William Baker was in Massillon on Saturday.

Fred and Pearl Boli visited West Brookfield last Sunday.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Aug. 16.—Robert Lintz has gone to Detroit for a month's vacation.

Dr. and Mrs. M. M. Clapper, Miss Gertrude Clapper and Marion Clapper, of Hartford City, Ind., are visiting Mrs. J. G. Warwick and other relatives in Navarre.

Dr and Mrs. S. J. Shetler and son are enjoiyng a trip up the lakes.

Mrs. Ida Obenour, who has been seriously ill for some time, is reported as slightly better this week.

Mrs. John H. Thomas and Miss Bessie Thomas are visiting in Millersburg.

Miss Myrtle McCormick, of Canal Fulton, spent Saturday and Sunday in Navarre.

Miss Edna Ayres returned Tuesday night from a visit in Canal Fulton.

Miss Lola Warwick spent Tuesday in Canton.

Mrs. J. W. Hall, Mrs. J. G. Warwick and Miss Mildred Warwick left Wednesday evening to attend a family reunion near Minerva.

Miss Kittie Cather, of California, is visiting her grandfather, Gus Crossland.

Mrs. Alfred Allman and Mrs. Clarence Smith returned Tuesday evening from a trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Strnby, of Kokomo, Ind., are visiting relatives in Navarre and its vicinity.

REID LEASES A HOME.

Mansion is Well Equipped for House Parties.

London, Aug. 16.—Ambassador Reid has leased the Earl of Cowper's country seat for his winter residence, fearing that London fogs will injure his health. The place contains seven thousand acres and a large mansion, richly furnished and well equipped for house parties. It is thirty-eight miles from London. Mr. Reid will ride daily to London in an automobile.

TYPOS AT TORONTO.

Typothetæ President Addresses the Convention.

Toronto, Ontario, Aug. 16—The convention of the International Typographical Union listened Tuesday morning to an address by President George H. Ellis, of the United Typothetae of America, in which they were frankly and with an apparent feeling of regret warned that the adoption of the eight hour law would result in a fight between the employing printers and the employes.

"There is no alternative for us," said President Ellis. "We are fighting with our all at stake, and we must fight to win."

The salary attached to the office of president was increased from $1,800 to $2,100, this being a compromise by the commitee with Delegate Kennedy, of Minneapolis, who wanted the amount fixed at $2,500. Delegate Dirks, of St. Louis, proposed that the president be requested to appoint a committee of three, who shall thoroughly investigate and report to the next convention a plan for the inauguration of a system of pensions and relief for sick and aged members.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at **THE INDEPENDENT** office

Success in Business
DEPENDS LARGELY UPON PROFICIENCY IN
ALL THE Commercial BRANCHES
Taught Most Practically and Thoroughly in
THE MASSILLON ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Fall Term Opens Sept. 5 and 6. H. G. YOCUM, Gen'l Mgr.

My Hair

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again."
W. D. Quinn, Marseilles, Ill.

One thing is certain,—Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 dozen Rub Dry Wash Rags, 5c each, 6 for 25c.

THE BeeHive

Ready Made Sheets, hemmed and ready for use, at 39c each.

"Clean Up" Bargain Prices.

Closing Out Odds and Ends Left From The Great Midsummer Clearance Sale.

Domestics.

The "Clean Up" of our Cotton Challies, most of them Persian effects, worth 7c, to close out at 4½c

The balance of our Apron Check Ginghams—the last chance to buy them at ... 4½c

The "clean up" of our Colored Lawns and Dark Calicoes—you find them all on one table; the last chance on them at 3½c

One table of Best Indigo Blue Prints and Percales at 5c

One table of Seersucker Ginghams at closing out prices. to make room for new goods, at 6¼c

One case of Dark Outings, suitable for comforts, at 5c

Turkish Towels.

This is the time of year to lay in your supply of Turkish Towels Our Turkish Towels are made of double twisted yarn and are sure to give good service. Special values at 10c, 8c and 5c

Toweling—18 inches wide with full selvidge and red borders, worth 5c a yard, for this week at 3½c

We Announce the Arrival of Stylish New Neckwear For Men. Latest Fall Colorings, the Most Desirable Shapes. 25c and 50c.

In Garments.

One lot of Children's Gingham Dresses, sizes 6 to 14, to close at 39c

One table of Misses' and Children's Drawers, former prices up to 25c, to close at .. 10c

One lot of Ladies' Duck Wash Skirts at 59c

15 Ladies' Wash Suits left that sold up to $3 00, to close at only 98c

Millinery.

Nice line of Handsome Dress Hats, former prices up to $5.00 and $8 00, closing out at 98c

Children's Hats—pretty styles and attractively trimmed, ... 49c

Children's Milan Sailors, will be just as good another season—going now at Less than Half Price.

More Attractive Free Features Than Ever Before!
New York Equestrienne Combination. Introducing the MOST FAMOUS LADY RIDERS OF THE WORLD!
HUTCHINSON, "THE HUMAN BOMB" and his Company of Expert AERIALISTS
2—Big Concert Bands—2
In fact, One Grand Continuous Performance from morning to night

WEST VIRGINIA EXPOSITION AND STATE FAIR
WHEELING, SEPTEMBER 11th to 15th Inclusive.
THE 25th ANNUAL EXPOSITION—and by Far the Most Stupendous Ever Attempted or Even Contemplated by the Association Heretofore—A Merging of Hundreds of Interesting, Instructive, Amusing and Entertaining Features that will Thrill and Excite the Enthusiastic Admiration of All.
A. REYMANN, President. WRITE THE SECRETARY FOR LISTS AND INFORMATION. GEO. HOOK, Sec.
EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

LARGER AND MORE DAZZLING DISPLAYS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
A STOCK EXHIBIT WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY.
FASTER HORSES—EXCITING RACES
16—Trotting, Running and Pacing Events—16
Increased Premiums, and More of Them.

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WITTE A MAN OF WILL.

Russia's Chief Peace Envoy One of Her Leading Intellects.

RESOLUTE COMMANDER OF RESPECT

Traveler, Who Met Russian Statesman, Says He Would Be a Dictator if Revolution Were to Place Him at Head of Republic—His Eyes a Striking Feature—Biggest Man of His Generation In His Country.

"When Witte's eyes take on a dead fish look and his bearded face grows like graven stone the peace conference will adjourn for the day there's no doubt about it," said Major J. G. Pangborn, who has traveled extensively in Russia, to a correspondent of the New York World in Baltimore recently, in speaking of M. Sergius Julievitch Witte, Russia's ranking peace plenipotentiary.

"Witte will easily be the striking personality of the conference, both physically and in his general manner. He is a tremendously large man and in remarkably well balanced proportions. He measures in every way almost up to Alexander III., father of the present czar, and a giant among men. As straight as an arrow, he carries himself with a consciousness of his superiority that is most irritating to a good many people in Russia and is overwhelmingly impressive to the masses.

"I have been pretty well over the empire, know something of Russia and the Russians, and of all the men I came in contact with throughout the vast domain not one impressed me comparably with Witte.

"When I reached St. Petersburg, after eight months' journeying through Siberia, Manchuria and Mongolia, the United States minister there, Mr. Breckinridge, made it most pleasant for me, and among other attentions he asked an interview with Witte, then minister of finance, for the purpose of presenting me to him. Witte promptly declined the request.

"A day or two later President Kirbetz of the Valadekafkas railway and one of the few railroad men in the empire intimated that Witte would be glad to see me. Acting upon the hint, I went the next morning to call at the ministry. The spacious anteroom was crowded with generals and civil service officials in uniforms, civilians in full dress and wearing brilliant decorations. I felt insignificant in plain United States togs. Sending in my card, I thought I should have a long, possibly fruitless, wait, but to my surprise the flunky almost immediately returned, saying with a profound bow that his excellency would see me at once.

"I had been told the evening before by a dignitary who knew the great minister's peculiarities that upon being seated opposite him I would feel as if looking upon the eyes of a dead fish, and that later should he prove interested in what I might be saying his cigarette case, always a feature of his desk trappings, would be pushed toward me with an invitation to smoke. Then, should I be so fortunate as to bring all this about, I would see a facial transformation such as had never before been my experience.

"Sure enough, such an absolutely impassive expression I had never before seen. The man is a statue, only you sort of hold your breath and wonder as to what will come when the electric current is turned on.

"The cigarette set came my way. I smoked, as did he, and with the lighting of the match you would not have recognized that it was the same face with the same pair of eyes. I never have known so amazing a control over expression and features. He extended the interview beyond an hour and a half and said I did not need the intervention of my minister or any one else to see him whenever I came to St. Petersburg.

"Should the present dynasty be overthrown in a revolution and a republic be declared Witte inevitably would be chosen its head. Not that there has ever been a question of his loyalty or that he would lend himself to a thought of the dizzy thing, but he is the only really big man in the country and he has the courage of his convictions. Nothing could keep the people if they had the say from demanding he should go to the forefront, but he wouldn't be a president or any such sort of a head. He would be a Dictator, with a very big D.

"Witte dares, and that is more than can be said of most men in Russia when in the balance are position and power. It cost him his ministry—shelved him. Very rarely does any former minister so relegated ever afterward come again to the front.

"When Witte was the finance minister he was pretty nearly the whole ministry, and while ordinarily his colleagues would have had some sympathy with him in the effacement that was the foreshadowing of their own eventual destiny there was none in his case. On the contrary, he carried into his retirement an intensified quality of the exceeding bitterness created by his dominating force when in the height of his power. Towering as he did both in mental and physical stature above them all he fairly reveled in the antagonism he provoked. That the czar himself stood in awe of him, as was so often said, is quite probable, for his personality is such as to require something more than the accident of birth to withstand it.

"Had Witte been born to the purple he would have been the personification of the absolute autocrat, as the popular imagination pictures Nicholas to be and which he is not. Nicholas is czar, and the ministry is the impetus to his action. Witte would have been both czar and ministry. He would have told the ministers what to do, not they him. With all his impassiveness, his uncontrollable initiative and characteristic goaheadativeness, unmindful of consequences to those in his way he is the strongest man in all the Russias with the progressives and the masses. They fear him, yet recognize that in and to him is the hope of a material development that will raise the great country, rich beyond parallel in natural resources, to a recognized place in twentieth century progress.

"As minister of finance he brought to the empire a credit it never before possessed. Through the policy he enforced, as with a rod of iron, of abolishing commercial and manufacturing concessions to outsiders and compelling those who sought large contracts under governmental guarantee to produce from plants located on Russian soil and with Russian labor, he was bringing about economic conditions so vital to the future of the empire that war to him was disloyalty flagrant beyond characterization. This is what made him the foremost apostle of peace.

"But any impression that because of his pronounced opposition to the war his appointment assures the expediting of the peace conference to a mutually satisfactory conclusion will be dispelled when the man comes to be known—that is, unless the other side proves more disposed to reasonableness from the Russian point of view than is at present regarded as probable.

"Witte is not the manner of man to inspire love or adulation in any form, but he irresistibly commands respect.

"I happened to be in St. Petersburg at the time of the first strike in manufacturing plants there. It was at the English woolen mills, the operators of which were Russians and the owners Britons. Thornton, the head of the largest mill and chairman of the delegation going before Witte, told me that night of the interview.

"As chairman he had, of course, primed and cocked himself so that his end would make the proper impact. He reached no further than 'We have come, your excellency, to say'—

"Then Witte broke in with, 'It is not for you, but for me, to say,' and there was nothing equivocal in what he said. It was, in effect, to settle the trouble within twenty-four hours.

"I asked Thornton what he was going to do about it.

"'Do, do!' he rejoined. 'What can we do but as he says? Nobody can do a thing with him when his back is up.'

"No sooner had the delegation of owners left Witte with his ultimatum as to the concessions to be made than he sent orders to the striking operatives to immediately return to work, which they did without remonstrance.

"Witte is far and away the biggest man of his generation in Russia, and it is doubtful if the empire ever produced a greater as that which goes in such a country to lift it out of the past and into the present. No act of the reign of Nicholas II. can be believed more personal, prompted by a higher consecration to duty or of a larger significance as to his tendency to independence than the final selection of Witte as the representative of his country in deliberations and proceedings so involving its future. Only those who have seen a bit of the inside of Russia, been in the atmosphere of officialdom, which, in other words, is thraldom, can have any appreciation of what Nicholas had to undergo in schooling himself to the appointment."

One on Chief Justice Fuller.

Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court while driving recently from his country home to Washington found that the tire of one of the wheels of his buggy was loose and about to come off, says the New York Press. He worried along till he came to a little stream, where he stopped his horse to wet the wheel. Driving into the stream and out again, he saw that only a part of the wheel was wet, so he drove in again and out again and repeated this seesawing backward and forward till a negro came along and told him to stop a minute while the wheel was in the water. The negro then took hold of the spokes, turned the wheel around and soon had it wet all over.

The chief justice looked on in astonishment and said:

"Well, I never thought of that."

"Huh," replied the darky, "some men just really has more sense than others anyhow."

The Voice of the North.

You have builded your ships in the sun lands
And launched them with song and wine;
They are boweled with your stanchest engines
And masted with bravest pine.
You have met in your closest councils,
With your plans and your prayers to God
For a fortunate wind to waft you
Where never a foot has trod.

And now you follow the pole star
To the seat of the old Norse kings,
Past the death white halls of Valhalla,
Where the Norn to the tempest sings—
Follow the steady needle
That cleaves to its steady star
To the uttermost realms of Odin
And the warlike thunderer, Thor.

Far through the icy silence,
Where the glacier's teeth hang white
And even the sun god, Baldur,
Looks down in vague affright,
You flutter like startled specters,
With a prayer on your lips for the goal—
To stand for one thrilling moment
At the awful, nameless pole.

But, lo, in that hour shall greet you,
At the end of your perilous path,
A mockery far more bitter
Than the sting of the frost king's wrath,
For this is the meed you shall gather
In the lands no man has trod—
The finger that beckoned you onward
Shall lift and point to God!

—Charles Hamilton Musgrove in New York Times.

STORIES OF STEVENS.

Chief Engineer Appointed to Build Panama Canal.

HOW HE OVERCAME DIFFICULTIES.

Startling Manner In Which He Put an End to the Liquor Business In a Railroad Camp—Thrilling Experience While Lost In the Wilds of British Columbia.

"You may be sure that John F. Stevens will surmount all difficulties and build the Panama canal," asserted Judge R. R. Kinkade of Toledo, O., not long ago while speaking of the new chief engineer appointed by President Roosevelt, who recently reached the isthmus on the steamship Mexico with Theodore P. Shonts, president of the canal commission, says the Toledo Blade.

"Stevens doesn't bother with the little frazzled ends of any proposition. He has no regard for red tape and is a man who does things, as I know from intimate acquaintance with him," continued the judge.

Seventeen years ago Judge Kinkade and Mr. Stevens had headquarters together at Marquette, Mich. As principal assistant engineer of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railway Stevens located right of way for the company, and Judge Kinkade, as general attorney, bought it. The road was built by a syndicate headed by Calvin S. Brice of Lima, O., and General Samuel Thomas of New York, both of whom are dead.

In reminiscent mood Judge Kinkade related two anecdotes of the man who has undertaken the greatest engineering proposition in the world.

Mr. Stevens' connection with the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railroad was from 1887 to 1889. At one time he had charge of a construction gang of several hundred men who camped in tents on the railroad's right of way, many miles from the nearest settlement, in or near Ontonagon county, west of Marquette. They were making a big cut, and operations were expensive, because all camp provisions had to be hauled by teams overland a long distance.

The work progressed satisfactorily until a fellow possessing more enterprise than principle appeared upon the scene to profit by trading upon the vices of the laborers. He erected a rude shack and stocked it with vile whisky. The men, having no other place in which to amuse themselves or spend their money, patronized the saloon so freely that the gang soon became demoralized. It was a costly proposition for the railroad company.

The saloon was not located on railroad land, so Stevens had no legal authority to rid himself of it, and expostulation with the proprietor, who was coining money faster than a government mint, were of no avail. Finally Engineer Stevens made a personal visit to the saloon and engaged in a brief interview with the proprietor.

"When are you going to leave here?" demanded the railroad official.

"When I get —— good and ready!" was the surly response of the saloonist.

"I am going now," laconically retorted Stevens. And so saying he drew from his pocket a mammoth dynamite cartridge, scratched a match on his corduroy trousers, ignited the fuse, threw the missile of destruction behind the bar and ran. The saloon keeper decided that he was quite ready to go also and didn't argue the proposition. In thirty seconds the shack was blown from the face of the earth and business was not resumed at the old stand.

Soon after this occurrence, however, a man appeared in camp carrying upon his back a big tin receptacle filled with whisky, which he retailed to the men. He had been in business but a short time when a Frenchman, a sharpshooter, acting under Stevens' orders, plugged the can lengthwise while the owner was carrying it on his back. The bullet made two holes in the can. The whisky gurgled out, and the thoroughly frightened owner must have been convinced that he had a more effective antisaloon law than the Brannock bill to deal with. That was the end of the liquor business in the camp under the Stevens regime.

"These acts," said Judge Kinkade, "were thoroughly characteristic of John Stevens. For this reason and because he is a splendid disciplinarian as well as a thoroughly capable and experienced engineer I know him to be just the man to plan and superintend the digging of the big ditch.

"But had it not been for the howling of a dog in the Selkirk mountains, in British Columbia, twenty-five years ago, John Stevens would not have gone to Panama. Lost in the wilds, traveling on snowshoes, with a madman for a companion, he would have perished from exposure and starvation. At that time Mr. Stevens was assistant and division engineer of the Canadian Pacific. As such he assisted in the location of the road which crosses the Selkirk mountain range between the peaks of Sir Donald and Glacier House, at an altitude of 4,300 feet.

"Winter had set in severely. The snow was six feet deep, and the engineers and workmen in advance of the track laying gang had established quarters 100 miles or more from civilization. Stevens, an expert at traveling that way, set out upon snowshoes for the nearest settlement, accompanied by a laborer. He told me himself of his thrilling experience on that trip.

"The two men carried a pack of provisions which would have been sufficient to supply their wants on that long, cold, lonesome, perilous journey had they not lost their bearings out there in that great white, wild waste. Their provisions became exhausted, and they were practically without food for two or three days. Stevens' assistant became delirious and desperate on account of exposure and hunger. But they kept moving, and for safety Stevens compelled the temporarily demented man to travel ahead of him.

"Suddenly Stevens stopped. 'I hear a dog bark,' said he.

"'Naw, ye don't hear no dog bark,' growled the man in the lead, and he trudged on.

"'Yes, I do hear a dog bark,' insisted Stevens, stooping again to listen.

"'Naw, ye don't hear no dog bark. What in —— would a dog be doin' out here?' came back the gruff answer and question in one breath.

"Stevens, convinced that he was right, compelled his unwilling assistant to travel in the direction of the sound, and they soon intercepted a pack train with supplies and food, bound for the camp they had left several days before. They were provided with food, set right upon their trail and soon reached civilization without further trouble."

AN INFORMAL REVIEW.

Scenes Attending Greeting of a Battle Squadron by the President.

"Sylph, flying the president's flag, coming up the river, sir!"

This megaphone hail from the after signal bridge of the battleship Alabama to the quarter deck of that vessel recently brought all the excitement which ensues on a highly disciplined naval ship when it is known that the head of the nation is approaching, says the New York Herald. An orderly dashed below to notify Captain Reeder, a messenger ran to summon the bugler and to tell him to sound "assembly," and at the same time the lean arms of the semaphores began waving warning to the seven other battleships anchored farther up the North river. The crews of the saluting battery dashed to their stations, and the men of the marine guard came hurrying to the quarter deck, buttoning blouses and adjusting accouterments as they hurriedly fell in line.

When a mile or so distant a string of signal flags went fluttering to the foremast of the Sylph. A few seconds later the megaphone roared down at the quarter deck again, and the voice behind it said:

"Sylph makes signal, 'Do not salute the president's flag,' sir!"

"All right," responded Lieutenant Pressy, officer of the deck. The captain was notified, the marines told to "break ranks," the saluting guns' crews fell away from their stations and routine duties were resumed where they had been left off—all in the space of less than a minute.

Then the Sylph came dancing by, her president's flag looking as if it were two or three sizes too big for her. As she drew under the starboard quarter of the Alabama the president, who had been standing on the bridge, approached the rail and, lifting his hat, remained uncovered while the Sylph was passing the battleship. Officers and crew stood at attention and saluted. Standing beside the president was Mrs. Roosevelt and on the bridge near them, conning the vessel, was Lieutenant F. T. Evans, who commands the yacht and who is a son of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding the squadron which the president was informally reviewing.

Rear Admiral Evans was on the quarter deck of the flagship, the Maine, when the Sylph came by. The president saw him, removed his hat with one hand and with the other made a gesture toward the Jersey shore. This was thought to mean that Mr. Roosevelt had intention of taking a train in the Pennsylvania station.

The squadron made a fine appearance as it lay in the river and seemed well worth reviewing. Its eight battleships were anchored in line as straight as any that could be drawn by rule, the Alabama at the southern end of the line, the Kearsarge at the extreme northern end, the rules of tactical formation and not sentiment, however appropriate it might have seemed, governing this formation.

Dan Lamont's Memory.

"The late Daniel Lamont, former secretary of war, had the finest memory of any man in public service I ever knew," remarked John T. Devine, a hotel proprietor of Washington, to a reporter of the Washington Post. "I don't believe," continued Mr. Devine, "that Lamont ever forgot a man's face. He used to be one of my regular patrons at the old St. James and knew all the employees, most of them by name. Once here in Washington, when he was in President Cleveland's cabinet, he came into the Shoreham, and I saw him scrutinizing one of my force. Then he walked over and, calling the clerk by name, extended his hand. He hadn't seen the man for twelve years, and yet he remembered him at once."

Othello's Identity.

In the archives of the Cabergi family of Milan, in Italy, there has recently been brought to light a series of documents establishing the real historical basis upon which Shakespeare constructed his romantic tragedy of "Othello," says the London Globe. The Moor, it may be stated, was no Moor or man of color at all, but a young Venetian nobleman of the Querini family, to which Desdemona likewise belonged. The marriage, in fact, was one between cousins. Its tragical sequel really took place, according to these documents, in Crete, in 1542, and in the Church of Saint Frances, at Candia, in which Desdemona had taken refuge. This church was afterward transformed into a mosque.

Russia's Urgent Need.

What Russia needs most, if the dream of a republic is ever to come true, says the Chicago News, is a large number of little red schoolhouses.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

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Home of Swamp-Root.

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The State of Texas will place on sale Sept. 1st, 1905, six million acres of state lands scattered throughout the state at from $1 00 to $3 00 per acre, one fortieth cash down, forty years time on balance, 3 per cent interest

Write for particulars, also about cheap rates to the Southwest Aug. 15, Sept 5 and 19, Oct. 3 and 17.

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Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

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Mention this paper

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

B. & O R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective July 23, 1905.

s 40	† 14	* 16	* 10	† 18	†2	C. L. & W. DIV.	†1	† 11	*9	† 17	* 15	s 41	s 43
READ DOWN						CENTRAL TIME	READ UP						
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
[illegible]		7 05		2 00	5 30	....Cleveland....	9 00	11 50		6 00	9 50	10 05	10 00
[illegible]		K 7 44			6 28	....Liverpool....	8 00			F 5 15		9 10	F 9 12
[illegible]		7 50			6 42	......Lester......	7 50			5 05		9 00	9 00
[illegible]		8 03	14		6 57	....Medina....	7 30		12 45	4 55		8 48	8 46
[illegible]		13	25		7 11	.Chippewa Lake	7 20		12 34	4 40		8 35	8 35
[illegible]		8 23	1 38		7 21	....Seville....	7 00		12 23	4 30		8 23	8 21
[illegible]		8 30	1 48		7 30	.....Sterling.....	7 04		12 17	4 25		8 17	8 15
[illegible]		R 8 40	F1 58		7 42	.....Easton.....	6 52		F 12 08			8 05	F 8 02
[illegible]			2 35	3 05		A....Akron....L		10 35	11 30		* 8 38		
[illegible]	6 00		2 40	3 10		L....Akron....A		10 35	11 15	8 10	8 25		
[illegible]	6 27	8 50	2 10	3 37	7 55	.....Warwick.....	6 42	10 00	11 57	4 00	7 55	7 55	7 50
[illegible]	6 30	9 00		3 46	8 05	..Canal Fulton	6 33	9 48		3 49	7 3[illegible]	7 48	7 38
[illegible]	6 58	9 17		4 03	8 25	.....Massillon.....	6 15	9 29		3 29	7 18	7 30	7 18
[illegible]	7 43	9 58		4 40	Thr'gh to U'vill Sat Ar 9:30pm	..Canal Dover..	Starts Ur'ville 4.45a. Mon	8 42		2 58	6 31	6 44	6 31
[illegible]	7 50	10 03		4 46		....New Phila....		8 35		2 50	6 25	6 37	6 25
[illegible]	8 12	10 20		5 07		...Uhrichsville.		8 12		2 33	6 08	6 20	6 08
[illegible]	8 48	K 10 49		5 39		....Freeport....		7 40			5 31		F 5 34
[illegible]	9 13	11 19		6 12		....Flushing....		7 16		1 44	5 07		5 07
[illegible]	10 25	12 00		7 15		....Bridgeport..		6 15		1 00	4 00		4 00
P. M.	A. M.	Noon	P. M.	P. M	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	A. M	P. M.	P. M	A. M.	P. M.

s 42	* 26	* 10	† 22	MAIN LINE	* 21	*9	† 27	s 45
READ DOWN					READ UP			
6 00p	6 30a	12 20p	4 00p	......Lorain......	8 50a	1 40p	6 05p	9 55p
6 17p	6 45a	12 38p	4 17p	......Elyria......	8 35a	1 27p	5 50p	9 40p
6 35p	7 05a	12 50p	4 35p	......Grafton......	8 15a	1 14p	5 30p	9 20p
7 00p	7 30a	1 10p	5 00p	......Lester......	7 55a		5 10p	9 00p

*10	* 14	*6	*8	MAIN LINE	*7	* 15	*5	*9
EAST BOUND					WEST BOUND			
[illegible]	8 30p	3 30p	10 40a	....Chicago....	5 30p	7 40a	9 00a	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	11 25p	5 45p	..Chicago Jct..	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 55a	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....Sterling....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....Warwick....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A....Akron....L	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	L....Akron....A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Youngstown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....Pittsburg....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		...Washington...			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		....Baltimore....			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		..Philadelphia..			[illegible]	[illegible]
12 35p	8 32a	10 40p		...New York...			12 10a	3 35p

* Daily. † Except Sunday. F Flag Stop. K Flag Sunday. R Stop Sunday. s Sunday only.
W. H. RUCH, Ticket Agent.

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Thursday, August 17th. $13.50 round trip to Atlantic City, Cape May and seven other seaside resorts from Massillon, O. Information about special attractions of each may be ascertained from F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Massillon, O.

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The round trip fare to any of the resorts named will be $13 50 from Massillon. Fares from other ticket stations on Pennsylvania Lines will be proportionately low.

Tickets will be good returning within twelve days, permitting more than a week's enjoyable stay at the seashore.

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Buffalo	8 p.m.	Cleveland	6:30 a.m.

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Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines

East bound—No. *408, 2:21 a. m.; No. *8, 2:35 a. m.; No *24, 4:34 a. m.; No †32, 8:06 a. m.; No §34, 8 30 a. m.; No. *6, 12:57 p m; No. *16 5:15 p. m.; No. †30, 8:42 p m

West bound—No. †41, 9:53 a. m.; No. *9, 10:28 a m.; No. *403, 2:36 p. m.; No. *31, 5:42 p m.; No *15, 10:05 p. m.; No *405, 12.00 midnight.

* Daily. † Daily, except Sundays. § Sundays only.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon O.

C. A. & C.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus

Trains Run by Central Standard Time

Southbound	500	[illegible]	508	[illegible]	514
	p m	a m	p m	[illegible] m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	§5 30	[illegible]	†1 50	9 00	......
Hudson	6 3	00	1 43		*6 30
AKRON ar	6 50	25	2 10	10 12	6 52
AKRON lv	6 50	25	2 10	10 12	†5 00
Barberton	7 06	41	25	10 27	5 17
ORRVILLE ar	7 40	10 18	3 00	11 00	5 50
ORRVILLE lv	7 40	10 18	3 00	[illegible]	5 50
Millersburg	8 25	11 00	3 45	11 34	6 33
Mt. Vernon...	9 38	12 12	5 04	12 4	7 48
COLUMBUS ar	11 00	*1 30	[illegible] 30	*[illegible] 5	†9 15
	p m		[illegible]	a [illegible]	a m

Northbound	501	[illegible]	505	508	505
	a m	a [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	p m
COLUMBUS.. lv	§6 00	*12 40	†7 00	12 21	†5 00
Mt. Vernon..	7 24	2 03	[illegible] 28	1 4	6 22
Millersburg	8 40	3 20	9 51	2 50	7 37
ORRVILLE ar	9 25	4 05	1 45	3 32	8 17
ORRVILLE lv	9 25	4 15	0 45	3 32	8 25
Barberton	9 55	4 48	11 14	4 00	8 56
AKRON ar	1 17	5 05	11 32	20	9 10
AKRON lv	10 17	5 1[illegible]	32	4 20	*8 20
Hudson	10 46	5 50	11 58	4 42	8 42
CLEVELAND ar	11 40	*6 5[illegible]	†12 50	*5 35	......
	a m	[illegible]	[illegible]	p m	a m

*Every day. †Week days only. §Sunday only.

NOTE—Train leaving Akron †5:00 a. m. is No. 504. Train leaving Akron 8:20 a. m. is No. 511.

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg 11:00 a. m week days.

For particulars see nearest C. A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with J. B. Modisette, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland.

Wabash System.

Effective Sunday, July 30, trains will depart as follows:

WEST.	EAST.
No. 3..12:30 p m.	No. 30...6:10 a. m.
No 9..10.02 p m.	No. 6...2:41 a. m.
No. 31...8:55 p. m	No. 2...1:37 p. m.

THE MAID, THE MOON AND MACKINAC.

A Real Love Story

A delightful romance of a young business man of Buffalo and an ideal summer girl with lustrous eyes and glowing cheeks. This story is enacted while enroute on a D. & C. steamer and at Mackinac Island. It tells, in an interesting way, what was seen by the moon and a little bird heard in the land where cool, bracing breezes always blow. Sent to any address for a two cent stamp.

A. A. SCHANTZ.
Gen'l Supt & P. T.M., Detroit, Mich.

Seashore Excursion
Thursday, August 17th,
Via Pennsylvania Lines.

$13.50 round trip from Massillon, O., to Atlantic City, Cape May, Holly Beach Anglesea, Avalon, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, Ocean City, New Jersey; Rehoboth, Delaware. Tickets good returning within twelve days. Stop-over allowed at Philadelphia. For particulars about through train service, etc., communicate with F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Massillon O.

THE DEATH OF MRS. WILLIAMSON

A Pioneer of Western Part of Stark County.

MISS REILLY'S FUNERAL HERE.

Mrs. George Goodhart Called to Cleveland by the Death of Her Mother—The Deaths of Mrs. Heintzelman and Helen Ortwein.

Mrs Rachel Williamson, aged about 78 years, died at the family homestead, five miles northwest of Massillon, at 8 o'clock Monday morning from the infirmities of old age. Mrs. Williamson was born in Wayne county, east of Orrville, but had lived on the farm where she died since the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson. Mr. Williamson died three years ago this summer. The deceased is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Sarah Baughman, of Leavenworth, Kan. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

MISS IDA M. REILLY.

Miss Ida M. Reilly, a former teacher in the Massillon schools, died in a hospital in Buffalo Saturday evening after several months' illness. Miss Reilly had lived several years with Mrs. Minnie Brown, of that city, formerly a resident of Canton. Miss Reilly taught in the primary department of the schools.

The deceased was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reilly, and is survived by one brother, Clarence Reilly, of Austin, Tex., and two sisters, Miss Anne A. Reilly, of Columbus, Ga., and Mrs. Jennie K. Hopper, of Highlands, N. Y. The body will be brought to Massillon and the funeral will be held from the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown, in North East street, Wednesday at 4 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery. Mr. Brown left Monday for Buffalo to accompany the body to this city.

MRS. AUGUSTA EISMAN.

Mrs. Augusta Eisman, aged 77 years, mother of Mrs. George Goodhart, died at her home in Cleveland, Saturday. The deceased is survived by her husband, three daughters, Mrs. Goodhart, Mrs. Ella Michelbacher, of New York, and Mrs. Kate Cohn, of Cleveland, and two sons, Uhl Eisman, of Pittbsurg, and Richard Eisman, of Cleveland. The funeral was held Monday in Cleveland.

HELEN ORTWEIN.

Helen Ortwein, aged 4 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gottleib Ortwein, of Elizabeth street, died Sunday morning at 11 o'clock after an illness of two weeks. The funeral will be held from the family residence Tuesday at 1 o'clock and from St. John's church at 1:30, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating.

MRS. JOSEPH HEINTZELMAN.

Mrs. Joseph Heintzelman, of Navarre, aged 68 years, died Sunday afternoon of a complication of diseases. The deceased is survived by her husband, one daughter, Mrs. Jennie Metzley, of Navarre, and five sons, John, of Navarre; Milfred, of Lorain; Howard, of Akron; Frank and Curtis, who are in the West. The funeral will be held Wednesday at 10 o'clock from the U. B. church at Navarre, the Rev. J. M. Poulton officiating.

MRS. REGINA VOGT.

Mrs. Regina Vogt, aged 72 years, wife of the late John Vogt, died suddenly at 11 o'clock Monday at her home, 169 Wellman street, from heart trouble and other complications. Mrs. Vogt had been in failing health for several months. She had been a resident of the city many years and is survived by the following children: W. H. Vogt, of Massillon; Theodore Vogt, of Hartland, and Mrs. William Newstetter, of Reading, Pa. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

LOUIS BRENNER.

Louis Brenner, the 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Brenner, of West Brookfield, died at the family home of brain fever at 7 o'clock Monday, after a few days' illness. The funeral will be held from the family home at 9 o'clock and from the West Brookfield M. E. church at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday, the Rev. N. E. Moffit officiating.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING; KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FIRST PASSENGER TRAIN.

It Ran Into West Lebanon Last Friday Over the C, A. & C.

The first passenger train to run into West Lebanon was one over the C., A. & C. last Friday, when four hundred excursionists were taken to Silver lake. For several years the C., A. & C. has kept a siding open to the coal mines near West Lebanon from its main line south of Orrville. In all these years no attempt has ever been made to run a passenger train over the five miles of road. Now that the start has been made, residents of that section are eager for a regular train. Some have even suggested that the company run two trains in and out each week.

The company furnished twelve coaches for the excursionists last Friday. So many were taken aboard from West Lebanon and other places before Orrville was reached that the train ran from Orrville to the lake with the first train full and then returned to Orrville for another load. The excursionists were taken home at two different times by the same train, which made the trip to West Lebanon first. It then returned to the lake and brought home the second load, which arrived home about daylight.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Injunction Granted Against Massillon City Council.

THE ORDER IS TEMPORARY.

Granite Has Been Shipped for the McKinley Monument—Rural Mail Carriers Elect Delegates to the State Convention to be Held at Columbus.

Canton, Aug. 14.—Judge Ambler has allowed a temporary injunction against the city council of Massillon, restraining that body from passing an ordinance for levying the assessment for the paving of Henry street, between Main and Tremont streets. The injunction will stand until the final issue of the case has been made. The property owners of Henry street seek remedy in common pleas court against the Massillon board of public service, the city council and Vogt & Son, contractors, for alleged irregularities in the contract letting. The proposed ordinance has had one reading.

The first shipment of granite for the McKinley monument will arrive in the city some time this week. Mr. Maltby, of Buffalo, contractor for the erection of the mausoleum, will be in Canton to personally superintend the laying of the foundation, which will be commenced in the near future. John Skeeles, who has been doing the excavating, reports that all is in readiness for the bricklayers. As the brick and cement have already been purchased, the work will not experience the delays which might otherwise have occurred. The work on "The Mall" is progressing very nicely. The contractor who will lay the railroad switch from the Valley tracks to the Monument hill has already commenced his work and will be ready for the larger shipments of granite and marble which will be made this fall.

The rural mail carriers of Stark county were in session in this city on Saturady night. They recommend convict labor on the roads, since the roads of this county are in a very bad condition six months of the year. They declared that the money expended for the betterment of the roads has not sufficiently benefited them, on account of the present system in vogue. J. B. Eberly, of Beach City, was elected delegate from Stark county to the state convention at Columbus. The next meeting will be held the second Saturday in December.

In probate court several matters of interest to Massillon people have been acted upon. In the estate of Karl Albrecht, of Perry township, Fred Albrecht has been appointed executor Mary A. Whitman has been appointed administratrix of the estate of the late C. M. Whitman. In the estate of Clifford S. Manly, Massillon, an inventory and appraisement has been filed.

Knives For Brides.

The custom of giving knives to brides was formerly a common practice, when it was fashionable for women to wear knives sheathed and suspended from their girdles. A wedding offered an opportunity of presenting something novel or ornamental in the cutlery line, and frequent reference to such presents occurs in the plays of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the "Witch of Edmonton," 1648, for instance, the bride is described as wearing "the new pair of Sheffield knives, fitted to one sheath." A list of trinkets usually worn by ladies about 1560 includes girdles, knives, purses and pin cases. In Dekker's "Match Me In London," 1631, the bride says to her jealous husband:

"See, at my girdle hang my wedding
knives;
With these dispatch me."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Young Canton Couple Drove Into Interurban Car.

THE BUGGY WAS DEMOLISHED.

Horse was Liberated but the Young People Were Not Injured—Red Danger Lantern Conveyed a Wrong Warning to the Driver.

The 8:30 o'clock interurban car, southbound, struck a buggy containing two persons at the corner of Walnut and South Erie streets, Sunday evening about 9:15 o'clock, demolished the buggy, freed the horse and threw the young man and young lady occupants to the street, but did not injure them. The car was in charge of Motorman Gilken and Conductor Sikes, but the car crew is held blameless by all who saw the accident. Just at this point there is a huge mound of earth thrown up by the workmen repairing the track. A red lantern gave the danger sign and the driver, mistaking the meaning of the lantern, crossed over to the side of the street on which the earth was piled, just as the car passed. The horse stopped and the car crashed into the buggy, completely demolishing it. The horse dashed across the street and almost into one of the houses before it was caught. When the wreckage was cleared away it was found that neither of the young people were injured, and they returned to their homes in Canton without leaving any clew as to their identity. Monday morning the Canton-Akron officials were endeavoring to locate the young people.

THE MALE CRICKET.

Curious Treat He Develops For the Lady of His Choice.

In the American Naturalist J. L. Hancock gives an interesting description of some of the habits of the striped meadow cricket. The most striking part of the account deals with the allurements which the male crickets possess. When he wishes to attract the female the male cricket raises his fore wings vertically above his head and by rubbing them over each other produces a high pitched singing, or, perhaps better, shrilling. When the female's attention has been attracted she goes to the male and proceeds to take advantage of the refreshments offered. Upon the mate's back, situated well forward on the thorax, is a little depression or well in which a small quantity of semifluid material is secreted. Climbing up on the mate's back, the female eats this apparently delicious morsel with great eagerness. It is evidently something especially choice which is formed there for her especial benefit. This proceeding suggests that treating as a means of winning a lady's love is not confined to the allurements of ice cream and soda water. — Collier's Weekly.

England's Newspaper Tax.

On June 15, 1855, England's newspaper stamp duty was abolished and the reign of the cheap daily began. This "tax on knowledge" was first imposed in 1712 and was made most severe by the act of 1820, which fixed it at 8 cents a sheet, with 87 cents duty on each advertisement. The Whigs reduced the duty to a penny in 1836, but when the Crimean war broke out and every one wanted the news even a penny duty was found to be intolerable. Its repeal is called the Magna Charta of the British press.

An Accident.

Small Tommy, being reproved by his mother for some misdeed, showed his displeasure in his face.

"Why, Tommy," said his mother, "aren't you ashamed to make a face at me?"

"Yes, mamma," replied the little fellow. "I tried to laugh, but my face slipped."—Chicago News.

Posted.

Mrs. De Style—Bridget, will you please hang up my skirt and jacket? The Maid—Yis, mum. Sh'll I git two tickets on 'm, or only wan f'r th' two of 'em?—Cleveland Leader.

Overheard In a Bus.

First Old Lady—He was a bad character, but I believe he repented at last. Second Old Lady—Oh, no, he didn't. I saw that he died intestate.—London Globe.

No Reason For Two Trips.

Patrick's wife was "ailing," and Patrick put on his Sunday best and walked four miles to the doctor's house to tell him about her.

"Now," said the doctor, when he had heard all Patrick had to say and had prepared some medicine, "here is something for your wife. I've written the directions on the bottle and I want her to try it faithfully for a fortnight. Then, if it doesn't relieve her, come to me again and I will give you another prescription."

"Now, docther, see here," said Patrick, standing straight and looking grimly at the physician. "If you have your doubts o' this curin' Mary, as it's ivident you have by the way you spake, why don't you give me first what you're goin' to give me last?"

VAST TRACT FOR FARMS

Features of Uintah Reservation Soon to Be Opened.

THE LAND REQUIRES NO CLEARING.

Over a Million Acres In Northwestern Utah Left For Homesteaders When the Indians Have Been Provided For—Sixteen Hundred Claims of Value—Said to Be No Finer Land In Point of Fertility.

More than a million acres of the Uintah reservation in northwestern Utah are to be subject to the location of the white man on and after Aug. 28, says a Denver special to the St. Louis Republic. By a proclamation of the president, under authority of congress, registration for right to locate in a rotation to be determined by lot recently began at Vernal, Provo and Price, Utah, and Grand Junction, Colo.

Every native born and naturalized male American over the age of twenty-one who has not availed himself of the homestead right and is not the owner of 160 acres of land and every woman of the same citizenship and above the same age who is the head of a family or unmarried has the same privilege.

The reservation that is to be opened comprises 2,245,000 acres, walled in on three sides by the Uintah and Wasatch ranges and debouching on its eastern slope to the Green river, whose tributaries drain it. For its greater part it is a waste, apparently worthless, but here and there in it are spots that can be used to advantage. These spots are of various sizes and varied utility. There are lands available for farming, under irrigation, and these are to be allotted to white men after the Indian has had his pick of the farm upon which he shall end his days. Other tracts have a sufficient natural vegetation, sustained by the natural rainfall, to make them desirable for cattle ranges. Other spots of limited area are rich in gilsonite and other minerals.

Of the area 1,010,000 acres have been placed in a permanent forest reserve, which guards the timber, but does not stop the mine hunters; 250,000 have been reserved for the Indians to graze their herds, 3,840 acres taken for the Fort Duchesne military reservation, 112,000 have been allotted to the Indians in severalty, and this leaves open to settlement of the whites 1,069,000 acres. Of this latter three-fourths is practically valueless, but the other fourth is to be ranked as choice, highly desirable valley lands, susceptible of irrigation.

All this means that some 1,600 heads of families are to draw the prizes of the reservation at the opening on Aug. 28. These 1,600 farms, at the proportion maintained in the opened irrigated sections of Utah and Colorado, will in a few years support a population of 25,000 through farming alone, and as the years go by and farms are cut down from 160 to 80, then to 40 and to the 20 and 10 acre tracts of the beet raiser and fruit grower, this population will multiply rapidly.

The ground requires no clearing. Nature has kept it clear of harassing growths. On the building of a ditch to apply the water to the seeded land the response is prompt and in quantity that means ample reward for the labor entailed. The soil is rich. For ages it has been accumulating the elements that grow plants, and the plants to exhaust it would not grow because the rainfall is never more than half the amount that in the nonirrigated sections must fall to mature the crop.

In point of fertility there is no finer land. It will produce anything. Fruits, such as plums, peaches, apples, pears and cherries, will yield enormously. Alfalfa, with its three crops a season, producing some ten tons of hay annually from its one time seeding—a perennial—is a sure crop that appeals to the less progressive and less ambitious farmer. It is unequaled for feed for sheep, hogs and cattle. A farm once seeded to it is a perpetual income and at an interest earning rate that the eastern farmer cannot comprehend. Wheat averages above forty bushels to the acre year after year. The yields of oats, barley and rye are double every year the best the nonirrigated section can produce as an exceptional crop.

The lands now being opened will in a few years advance in price from $1.25 an acre, which the settler will pay the government for them at the end of five years, to, at the period the government price falls due, an average value of $50 an acre.

Vernal, Utah, is in itself the greatest possible inducement to the newcomers to get into the reservation. A valley of the Ashley fork of the Green has been brought into a high state of cultivation in a few years and serves as an object lesson of what the reservation valley will become.

Vernal is isolated from the rest of the world. It is 128 to 140 miles from "anywhere" by the nearest route. All routes to it lead over barren, desolate wastes of mountains, dry, even springless and wholly wanting in the little rivulets that mark mountain sections elsewhere than in northwestern Utah. The journey to it has been hard, tiring, exhausting. The trail is over mountainous deserts, and there is nothing whatever to encourage the locator.

But suddenly the scene changes. A great wide valley covering 70,000 acres, hedged in with a rim of blue mountains, spreads like a carpet of the greenest green upon the vision of the journeyer to its borders, and there is to be found a community of 8,000 prosperous people with a town of brick houses and asphalt paved streets.

PERSIAN DISHONESTY.

It Permeates Every Class of Society From Highest to Lowest.

Veracity is a scarce article in Persia, according to the Rev. Napier Malcolm. In his "Five Years In the Persian Town" he writes of conditions in Yezd as follows: "In the Yezd bazaars probably not less than one-third of the speeches made by Mussulmans are falsehoods. One day a cook of a European went to the bazaar and after the usual haggling fixed the price of some meat at 12 krans for thirteen pounds. 'But,' said the cook, 'you've got your thumb on the scales.' 'Did you think,' retorted the butcher, 'that I would give you meat at thirteen pounds for 12 krans unless I kept my thumb on the scales?' We had a neighbor who was considered a fairly respectable man whose sole business was the forging of seals.

"But the fact is that every class, from the highest to the lowest, is thoroughly permeated by the leaven of dishonesty. A Mohammedan assured me that truth speaking and honesty had nothing to do with religion, but were purely a matter of climate. 'In that case,' said I, 'the people of Persia ought to speak the truth very well, for one of the Greek historians who lived before the Mohammedan era declared that the Persians were famous for speaking the truth.' 'But who does not know,' replied the Mohammedan, 'that the climate of a country changes entirely every 2,000 years?'"

A SWIMMING POOL.

How to Make One In a Brook or Running Stream.

The brook or running stream of natural outdoor water gives a variety of chances for the man who wishes to live his life aright. The brook can be converted, without being diverted, into a swimming pool for boys by building a dam at the point where the banks do a little extra shelving and tend to form a natural basin. The bottom should be spaded out and made more of a reservoir in its capacity and shape. The dam itself can be made by a family of boys at the cost of the lumber and nails involved. The embankments are sodded. The sides of the spillway are made of wooden posts driven into the ground and boarded up. This makes a box up affair, or rather two boxes, one on each side of the stream. These boxes are filled with sand, rocks and sods to make a solid cubic piece of resistance. The sodded embankments run across the valley or depression of the brook hollow to the higher ground. By means of a lever—a pole (playing into a wooden jawed socket and weighted with a rock or pieces of iron) the water gate can be opened against a strong headway of water. The water flows over the top of the spillway when it is closed, and by raising the gate the pond can be emptied or reduced to the [illegible] level of the brook. —Country Life In America

[illegible]

"In the straight toothbrush one [illegible] bone of a [illegible] will cut four [illegible] blanks. The same bone will cut only two of these fancy curved pieces. That's one thing that makes the difference in cost between plain and fancy," said a manufacturer. "When the bone is cut to length and shaped, bristles are hand drawn by wire or thread through the brush part, each group of bristles having its own leader. Then they are securely fastened, and the work is finished. When the bristles first go in they are fully three inches long. After being firmly secured they are cut down to the size required. What bristle is best? Well, in some respects that's a matter of taste. It is all hog bristle, but whether soft or hard depends on the user."

Diplomat and Philosopher.

A story is told in Paris of a diplomatist who represented a South American republic a few years ago. There had been so many revolutions at home that the financiers there had no time to send him his salary, but he took this misfortune philosophically, sold all the furniture of the legation except a bed, a table and some chairs and occupied one room with his principal attache who cooked the meals. Any one who called early on the minister would probably find him cleaning the boots. "What would you have?" he would say, waving a boot expressively. "My poor country is in another crisis and has forgotten us again, but when I go back I shall make a revolution and appoint myself president. Then we shall have our reward for all this self denial."

Apprehension.

One Woman—If I thought I would ever have hair as gray as Mrs. Badger's, I believe it would worry me to death. Another—I am sure I should dye right off.

History is a mighty drama, enacted upon the theater of time, with suns for lamps and eternity for a background.—Carlyle.

Piles

In order to prove to you that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for any form of itching, bleeding, or protruding piles, the manufacturers guarantee a cure. You can use it and if not cured get your money back. *Mr. Casper Walton, laborer, Michigan City, Ind.*, says: "I work hard and lift a great deal. The strain brought on an attack of piles. They itched and they protruded and bled. Nothing helped them until I used Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. That cured them." 50c. a box at all dealers, or DR. A. W. CHASE MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

"Watch" the Boy.

"Watch" him with a reliable little time piece and he may not need so much visual watching. Show him you have confidence in him—let him learn the value of time—keep his mind off nothing. Let us "watch" your boy—all kinds, all prices.

Hawver,
Jeweler and Graduate Optician,
17 S. Erie St., Massillon, O.

PILES Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props. Cleveland, Ohio.

THE OLDEST AND BEST INSTITUTION FOR OBTAINING A BUSINESS EDUCATION. WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY PREPARED THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN FOR THE ACTIVE DUTIES OF LIFE. FOR CIRCULARS ADDRESS P. DUFF & SONS, PITTSBURG, PA.

Duff's

FOR SALE!

THE REMPIS CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES
Patd. Feb. 11, 1905

A Good One. Made by
The Rempis & Gallmeyer Foundry Co.
60 N. Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Write us. It will pay you.

FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from $250 to $500.

Lots on George and Johnson streets from $200 to $250.

Four lots off Wachter street $150 to $200.

One lot on Clay alley.

Fifteen lots on South Erie street.

These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

Do You intend to buy a Cream Separator? If so, do not fail to try a De-Laval? Will stand test trial against any other Separator made.

P. J. Hofstatler,
Farmers' Phone 5 on 8, Dalton, O.

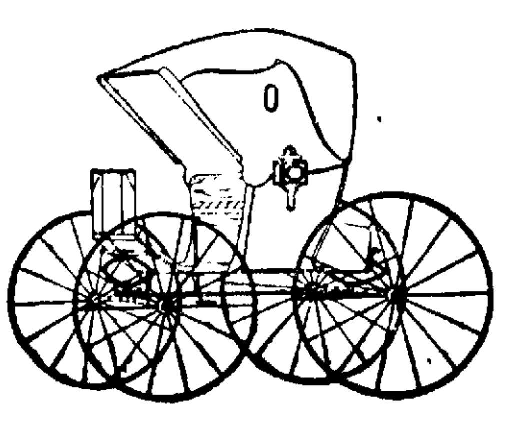
Closing Out Sale

Best Screen Doors, 60c up complete.
Best Washing Machines, $5.50.
Best Lawn Mowers, $2.25 apiece.
Best 5-ply Rubber Hose, 8c and 9c per foot.
Best Chain Pumps, $3.25 complete.
Best Wooden Suction Pumps, $2 50 to $3 50.
Best Iron Pitcher Pumps, $1.25.
Best Roofing Paper, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Flynets, Churns, Hot Plates, Ovens, Gas Ranges, White Leads, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Gas and Water Pipe, Chandeliers, Brackets, Mantle, Anti-Rust Copper Bottom Wash Boilers, Graniteware and Farming Tools at cost.

Come early before stock's broken

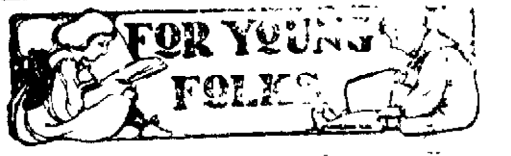
MASSILLON HARDWARE CO.,
53 S. Erie. Opp. Hotel Sailer.

Big Clearance Sale of Buggies and Driving Harness.



To avoid having an auction sale late in the season, I will give you a chance right in the middle of the season to buy cheap. My goods are marked in plain figures and you can have 10 per cent. off for cash on every Buggy or Driving Harness on my floor. You have 60 jobs to select from. Come early and get first choice.

J. B. Schrader
41 N. Erie St., Massillon, O.



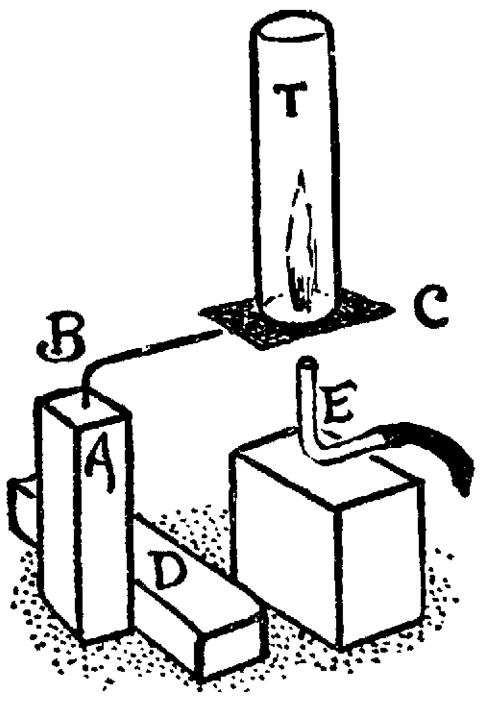
SINGING FLAMES.

Two Little Experiments That Are Curious and Interesting.

Did you ever hear of "singing" flames? Here are two little experiments showing how sensitive a flame may be to sharp sounds and how it may be made to "sing."

Nail together two blocks of wood, A and D, as shown in the picture, and at the top of A fasten a piece of wire, B, with a ring about five inches in diameter at its other end. Over this ring place a piece of wire gauze, C.

Get a piece of glass tubing about a quarter of an inch in its outside diameter and have a jet made at one end, as shown in the cut. It can then be fastened to the block of wood, E, with a little wax so that its tip is about two inches under the gauze. To the other end of the glass tubing fasten a piece of rubber tubing and connect it with a gas jet.



THE SINGING FLAME AT WORK.

Turn on the gas and light it above the wire gauze, and it should burn there with a thin conical flame about four inches long. Let it burn a moment steadily, and then if you suddenly make a hissing sound the flame is so sensitive that it will shrink at once to a small blue flame.

Again let it burn up quietly and then suddenly whistle or clap your hands or jingle some coins or make a rapping noise. Again the flame will shrink, and it will act in the same way at any sudden loud noise.

Now get a glass tube, T, if possible, twelve inches long and an inch and a quarter in diameter, but any size will do from seven inches to two feet in length and from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a half in diameter.

Rest the tube lightly on the gauze, covering the flame with it. If now you will lift the gauze and the tube from the ring and raise them very carefully the flame will shorten and then suddenly begin to "sing." Now lower the gauze and tube to just the point where the flame ceases to sing, and it will be so sensitive that the lightest high, sharp sound will set it to singing, but it will cease the moment the sound stops.

The flame responds very quickly, as you may prove by saying a word like "secede" or "sensitive." The flame will sing twice in each case in the first word for the hissing of the s and c, in the second for each s.

Make these experiments. They are very curious and interesting.

Game of Castle King.

Choose your king by some counting out rhyme. Then he must stand on a high place and shout defiance to his foes. He taunts them with abusive epithets as:

I'm the king of the castle;
Get down, you cowardly rascal!

He is then assailed by the other players, every one a claimant for his position of eminence, and alone he must try to maintain it.

Fair pulls and pushes are allowed, but the clothes must not be pulled under penalty of being set aside as a prisoner of war, which really means expulsion from the game.

Sometimes the king is permitted to have an ally, who merely stands by, to see fair play and to capture any one breaking the rules.

The odds against the king, beset by so many enemies, are so great that he does not long retain his position, and the one who dethrones him takes his place and possession of the "castle."

Conundrums.

Why should a housekeeper never put the letter M into her refrigerator? Answer—Because it would change ice into mice.

How many soft boiled eggs could a giant eat on an empty stomach? Answer—One, for after that his stomach wouldn't be empty.

Which would you rather, that a lion ate you or a tiger? Answer—Why, you would rather that the lion ate the tiger, of course.

Your Doll's Head.

If the new head of the doll is filled with cotton before being attached to the body the eyes will not fall in, and the danger of breakage from falls will be reduced.

Good Hints.

Here is a hint for every girl
Who hopes to be a belle:
Don't let your tongue too loudly ring
And learn to chime in well.

Small boys who think that some fine day
They will be rich and wise
Must read their book and must not spend
Their cents for cakes and pies.

DRY SHAMPOOS.

Fragrant Powders That Will Cleanse the Hair and Scalp.

Dry shampoos are efficacious in cleaning both the scalp and hair, and the following powders for this purpose are fragrant and delicious.

Take white cornmeal as fine as can be ground. Perfume with a little powdered orris root and rub a quantity of it dry into the hair near the scalp. Massage well and bring the powder through the long part. Then with a long fibered brush remove all the meal. This is not a difficult thing to do if the brush has long fibers. The strokes need not be hard, and, indeed, should not be, or the hair will be pulled out. The best way of brushing is to hold the hair out in one hand and brush through each strand, beginning near the hand and working down close to the head.

A powder that is delicious for the same purpose is made of one-fourth of a pound of powdered orris root, one and one-third drams of bergamot rind, the same of cassie flowers and one-quarter of a dram of coarsely ground cloves. Mingle and put through a fine sieve. The best way of using is to rub into the hair at night and let it remain until morning. Then brush out. This will perfume the head deliciously. A cheaper preparation made in the same way is composed of a half pound of cornstarch, the same of orris root powdered and five drops of oil of rhodium. These three are specially suited to oily hair, as the powders will absorb much of the moisture.

A GRACEFUL CARRIAGE.

Practice Correct Sitting and Rising Before a Mirror.

To rise gracefully draw one foot back a little and rise with the chest and the crown of the head leading upward, not forward. Practice sitting and rising before a mirror, using a straight backed chair. Do not run to extremes and sit bolt upright on the edge of the chair. Let the erect body be supple and ready to sway in any direction—led always by the chest. If you want to lean against the back of the chair there can be no harm in you doing so, provided that you sit in such a way as to allow the "small of the back" to rest against the back of the chair.

Do not lean shoulder blades against the chair back and hollow the "small of the back" while sitting. Such a position is injurious to health and fatal to beauty. If persisted in it will result in prominent shoulder blades and will induce curvature of the spine.

If you would avoid round shoulders and a forward stoop of the neck do not use a high pillow when lying down. It is better to sleep without a pillow. If custom has rendered a pillow necessary you can gradually decrease its size until it becomes a very small one. Then you will come to wonder how you ever slept comfortably in the awkward position necessitated by a high pillow, and you will be pleased to find that your prominent shoulder blades are retreating and that your back and neck are assuming symmetrical lines.

LAUNDRY LINES.

Save your tired feet on ironing day by standing on a cushion.

In hanging clothes to dry always hang the stockings by the toes, nightdresses from the shoulders and skirts from the hem.

When hanging wet blankets or white spreads on the line to dry put a small square of cloth under each clothes pin to make sure there will be no stain from a dusty pin.

Carbonate of lime, better known as Spanish chalk, used in the proportion of two to one of starch, will render all light stuffs such as muslin incombustible yet not hurt the material itself in any way.

To give linen a gloss pour a pint of boiling water on two ounces of gum arabic, cover till next day, then strain it carefully and put it in a clean bottle. Two teaspoonfuls of this stirred into a pint of ordinary starch will give collars and cuffs an appearance of newness.

To Test Tea.

To test tea put a pinch in a glass, pour upon it a little cold water and shake it well up. Pure tea will only slightly color the water, while a strong infusion is quickly got from the adulterated leaf. Now boil both separately and let them stand till cool, and the difference between them will be most marked. The false tea will become still more strong after long standing, but will remain transparent, whereas the pure tea will become muddy or milky. This last appearance arises from the tannic acid, which is a natural property in pure tea, but which in artificial tea is entirely absent.

Thin Silks and Laces.

A good gum arabic mixture to keep on hand for stiffening thin silk or laces is made by putting one ounce of gum arabic in a wide mouthed bottle and covering it with a cup of cold water. Place the bottle in a kettle of cold water over the fire until the gum arabic is dissolved. Strain through a piece of cheesecloth. If this is to be all used within a few days it needs no other treatment, but if to be kept some time add a cup of alcohol and cork tightly.

New Women In the South.

The southern woman of affairs really antedates the "new woman" of America, about whom we have heard so much in recent years. The training of southern women for the practical supervision of large undertakings began during the war of 1861-65, when they were left in entire charge of a very considerable percentage of the southern plantations.—Macon Telegraph.

PUBLIC TELEPHONES.

A Feature of Modern Life In Which Sweden Excels.

Nowhere in the world has the telephone become so absolutely a part of daily life as in Sweden, and King Oscar's kingdom can boast of being better provided with telephones than any other country. A striking feature are the street telephone pavilions, which are in great number. They are to be found in every thoroughfare, close to every restaurant, cab stand and theater, and they open automatically by dropping a coin into a slot.

PUBLIC TELEPHONE IN STOCKHOLM.

The telephone booths serve also as lampposts and in some instances as mail boxes.

Lessons of the Far Eastern War.

General Chaffee, chief of staff, United States army, calls attention to the fact that in the Russian-Japanese war the Russians used volleys in all their firing, beginning at long ranges and continuing until the final rush of the Japanese, and that the Japanese fire was always individual in action. "Volley fire," says General Chaffee, "was noted only once in seven months' observation, used against a retreating Russian force massed at an estimated ranged of 1,800 to 2,000 yards, and this fire soon ceased. Small arms fire at such extreme ranges as 2,500 yards is of practically no value, while ranges from 2,500 to 3,500 yards are artillery ranges, pure and simple. The experiences of this war are demonstrating the value of the American idea of having skilled individual marksmen, not a body of men firing volleys into the air with the hope of accidentally hitting something."

Foresight In Birds.

The following bird story comes from a high church dignitary of North Wales. Close by his rectory is a large rookery. Twice a year the birds assemble and repair or rebuild their nests. At these times the ground beneath the trees is more or less thickly strewn with small potatoes. This mysterious phenomenon was finally explained by an old parishioner. The rooks use the potatoes for measuring the insides of their nests. When compared with a rook's egg, the potatoes were found to closely coincide with the former both in length and breadth. After using the potatoes for purposes of measurement the rooks never eat them or carry them away, and they accumulate in considerable numbers beneath the trees.

Rubber Film Gloves For Surgeons.

A rubber film glove has been devised for surgeons. The gloves are "put on" by immersing the hands in a weak solution of gutta percha in benzine or acetone. The purpose of the film is to seal the surfaces of the hands with an insoluble, impervious and practically imperceptible pellicle, which will not admit blood, pus or secretions. Such a protective measure for surgeons is said to be preferable to working with rubber gloves, inasmuch as the sense of touch or pliability of the skin is not impaired in any way.

Says Automobiles Spread Moths.

"The spread of the gypsy moth," says Professor A. H. Kirkland, superintendent of the Massachusetts gypsy moth experimentation service, "is largely due to the increasing abundance of automobiles. The moths drop upon them from the trees, particularly when the automobile stops for any length of time. Thus the insect is carried many miles from its original haunt, and wherever it is deposited it begins to breed and do damage."

Photographic Trap For Chauffeurs.

A photographic police trap for the apprehension of scorching automobilists has been invented in England. By the pressing of a button a photograph is made of any passing car, with the time and date. A pair of these instruments with synchronized timing arrangements at each end of a measured piece of road would, it is believed, give absolutely accurate data as to the speed of automobiles.

Improved Wireless Telegraphy.

An important improvement in wireless telegraphy is announced by Professor Braun of Strassburg, inventor of the system which bears his name. The professor has succeeded in directing wireless electrical waves in a single direction. Until now it has been possible only to transmit waves in all directions. Much energy is saved by the new invention.

WHIPPING EGGS.

An Art With Which Many Expert Cooks Are Not Familiar.

Whipping eggs is an art with which even many experienced cooks are not familiar. Wire egg beaters are the right sort to use for angel food, meringues or anything in which the cells are to be coarse, as this will beat the air in to inflate them. Wheel egg beaters are better for the cake that is to have a fine grain.

For batter puddings and popovers beat the eggs little. For cream puffs do not beat them at all. For omelet (unless it is a souffle) and German pancake try beating the eggs in this way: Put the whites in the bowl and beat them light. Turn the yolks into the froth and beat enough to mix them through it.

Beat the whites and yolks together and not to a light consistency for custard either boiled or baked and all custard puddings. Simply stir the yolk a few times with a fork for mayonnaise before beginning to drop the oil into it.

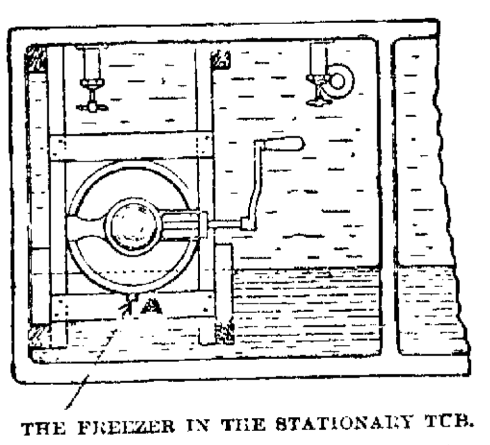
For souffles, Spanish cream and tapioca puddings beat the whites separately and as light as possible, so they will rise to the top after being incorporated. Mix the whites of the eggs into the sugar and beaten yolks before adding the flour and baking powder for sponge cake. Add to the mixture as many tablespoonfuls of boiling water as there are eggs in the cake. For delicate cake fold in the whites the last thing as lightly as possible.

To mix white of eggs with cream beat light and add to the cream (also beaten stiff) a short time before it is to be used. This is a delightful mixture for anything which demands whipped cream, as it is less rich and is also a good substitute for the old fashioned pudding sauces in which egg whites are beaten up with sherry and sugar. Flavored in this way or simply sweetened with the addition of a few gratings of nutmeg, this combination makes a delicious sauce for little baked batter puddings.

THE ICE CREAM FREEZER.

A Convenient Place In Which to Keep and Operate It.

As nearly all people do who get an ice cream freezer, we found its use entailed much hard work, especially when it has to be operated in the cellar, necessitating several journeys up and down stairs. Into the end of one of the set tubs I fitted a frame which could not move. This I made of a crate in which furniture had been sent. By cutting a notch in the crosspiece of wood and screwing a small piece of wood (A) to the freezer the machine is held from twisting around and is in a comfortable position to turn. The drain water merely runs off into the tubs, and when frozen the cream is convenient to serve, and there is no large amount of cleaning up. Ice is handy, as the refrigerator is usually on this same floor, and the freezer can be kept in the tubs and removed only when they are used for other purposes. —Good Housekeeping.



THE FREEZER IN THE STATIONARY TUB.

How the Teacher Was to Blame.

The parents of a child of six complained to his teacher that the little boy was not progressing in his studies. It was hinted that the money paid justified expectations not met with. The teacher had several times found the little chap asleep in the middle of his studies, and when not asleep he was an inveterate yawner. The teacher ventured to ask at what hour the child went to bed every evening.

"With me," said the father. "He doesn't like to go to bed alone, so he stays up with me every evening."

"And that is?" ventured a physician standing by.

"Eleven o'clock; sometimes 10:30," said the father. "But that is not the point," he added. "Why does he not progress in his studies? What is the sense of my paying my money?"

The teacher and the physician looked at each other. What was the use?

Of course the school and the teacher were to blame. Who else?—Ladies' Home Journal.

Bath Bags.

It is claimed that soap baths rob the skin of its natural oil and should not be frequent. So bath bags made of oatmeal or bran or almond meal are used in place of soap. A good selection is oatmeal in a cheesecloth bag, just large enough to handle easily, for the milky fluid that comes from it when wet is soft and much like soap. It makes the skin white and smooth and is said to nourish it in a small degree. It is best to make two bags with finished seams and empty them directly after using. If the oats dry the task is harder. As the bags are used like a sponge they need to be washed and boiled in the general wash. Oatmeal is cheaper than soap, so the matter of expense can be dismissed.

Bath Mitts and Towels.

Bath mitts and towels admirably adapted to massaging the flesh and producing a pleasant glow are made of a wool braid an eighth of an inch in width. These are very loosely woven and in such a manner that each row represents a series of small cubes, thus giving the desired texture.

THE SHABBY BATHTUB.

It May Easily Be Made Bright, Fresh and Inviting.

Among the crosses many housewives have to annoy them is a bathtub of uninviting appearance in a room that otherwise looks fresh and clean. The tarnished surface may refuse to become bright, no matter what cleaning materials are employed.

By being your own workman you may at a trifling expense make the tub quite desirable. Procure a small can of common paint of any light color desired, a can of enamel paint of the same color and a good sized brush. Cut eight or ten inch pieces of yellow soap into bits and put it over the fire to dissolve in a couple of quarts of water. Fill the bathtub with hot water and throw in a generous handful of powdered borax and the dissolved soap. When the water becomes cool enough to put the hands in it scrub the surface with a brush, letting the water run off as the work is done. Again partly fill the tub with hot water and scrub it with the brush and sand soap to make sure that all greasy particles have been removed. Then rinse it in clear hot water and thoroughly dry.

Cover it with two coatings of the common paint, letting one thoroughly dry before putting on the second coat. Then give it several coats of the enamel paint. This paint will dry more quickly than the other, and the bath will no longer be an unsightly object. Care must be used not to run hot water into the bath alone until the paint has hardened.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE CARE OF HER GOWNS.

This Woman's Method Is Worthy of Being Widely Copied.

A time saver is the plan which a woman who has much of her dressmaking done in the house has evolved in the care of her gowns. She keeps all of her waists for each gown if not the whole gown itself in boxes. With it she puts the little bunch of silk or scraps of lace and ribbon that were left. She also puts in the particular bunch of ruching that she has selected for wearing with it so that in case of a fresh piece being needed or any little change being thought of she has everything at hand ready when she takes down the box.

As may be imagined, she is one who can add a touch here and make a change there in her collar or belt arrangements, little improvements which in true feminine fashion she often makes a few minutes before she puts the dress on. For this and for any accident which happens to the gown the scraps already at hand are invaluable.

The same plan applies in keeping the veils which go with it in the box with each hat, where they have more room than in a common veil box and where the time is saved which it takes to get out two boxes.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

DRESS HINTS.

Don't wear big sleeves and big hats if you are short.

Don't jump into your clothes and expect to look dressed.

Tight gloves will go on more easily if warmed before putting on the hands than if put on when cold.

In sewing on buttons have the knot of the thread on the right side directly under the button and see if the button does not stay on longer.

Whatever may be the shape of her foot a woman should be particularly careful to be well shod, and the uglier the foot the more careful she ought to be.

Never have the top of the boots tight, as it interferes with the action of the calf muscles, makes one walk badly and spoils the shape of the ankle.

In making buttonholes in goods that fray easily it is a great help to stitch twice around on the sewing machine before the hole is cut, as a firmer foundation is secured and no fraying results.

Physical Training.

A physician points out in a contemporary that there is not the slightest need of girls to engage in elaborate gymnastic exercises or to practice beauty culture in order to obtain good complexions and healthy physiques. The very best training for the muscles is to be found in ordinary housework, and when the body is perfectly healthy the skin will be cleared and the eyes brightened. It is not given to all girls to be able to indulge in outdoor sports, which is, of course, the ideal way of getting exercise, but all can perform simple household duties, and these, if done with open windows and in a brisk way, will do far more for those who perform them, says this doctor, than ordinary drilling.

The Tale of the Mouth.

It is the mouth which tells the tale of a fretful and irritable disposition. It is this feature which acts as a giveaway when a woman wishes to appear something that she isn't. A woman may spend a small fortune in cosmetics and massage, but if she doesn't watch her mouth and keep it sweet her money is wasted, for she cannot be good looking. A perpetually smiling woman is an offense against good taste, but a woman with a sweet, expressive mouth is the loveliest thing in the world, but there are very few of them.

The Improved Feminine Physique.

Mrs. Stannard declares that the modern woman is not athletic, but that the tall, finely developed young creature of the day owes her appearance to the fact that she is no longer scourged by tuberculosis and that she has been brought up more by her mother and more in the dining room instead of by persons of lower class in rooms at the top of the house.—London Post.

DECREASE IN DEATHS.

Rigid Quarantines are Showing Effect on Business.

New Orleans, Aug. 16.—The noon yellow fever report is as follows: New cases nineteen; deaths three. The increase in the number of cases today is offset by the decrease in the death list. It shows the effectiveness of the treatment of cases and conveys encouragement. No new cases were reported during the morning hours from any point in the state. The rigid quarantines which have been maintained now for five weeks are begining to tell on business generally.

The Pacific Northwest.

A complete and interesting presentation of the scenic beauty and the rich natural resources and rapid growth of the Pacific Northwest are set forth in a beautiful illustrated booklet recently issued by the Chicago & North-Western R'y. which will be sent to any address on receipt of 4 cents in stamps

The Lewis and Clark Exposition with the very low excursion rates and personally conducted tours in connection therewith over The North-Western Line from Chicago and the east have created an interest in this subject never before equaled. For full particulars address A. F. Cleveland, Gen'l Agt, 234 Superior St., Cleveland, O.

Excursion Fares to Vermillion, Ohio (Linwood Park) via Pennsylvania Lines.

June 22d to September 15th, inclusive, excursion tickets to Vermillion, Ohio, (Linwood Park) account Religious Meetings, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines. For particulars consult nearest ticket agent.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	24
Creamery butter	28
Eggs, per dozen	18
Chickens, spring, lb dressed	22
New Cabbage, per head	5 10
Lettuce, per lb	12
Onions, per peck	40
Potatoes, per bushel	75

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	16-20
Eggs, per dozen	16
Chickens, live, per lb	18
Chickens, spring, dressed	..
Chickens, dressed	12
Potatoes, per bushel	50

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Old Wheat	78
New Wheat	78
Oats	32-33
Corn	55

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	70
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	70
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	$7-$8

A "Sovereign" That Costs Only One Dollar.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is a "Sovereign" medicine for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all the ills peculiar to women. It drives the poison from the blood, and restores the patient to the bloom of health. You will never regret the exchange of one dollar for a bottle.

St. Francis Valley Lands

Of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, river bottom made soil, rich as cream; for corn, wheat, oats, clover, timothy, alfalfa, fruits and vegetables. Yield big crops, no failures. Open winters. Lands now cheap but advancing; investigate this fall. Homeseekers' rates Aug. 15, Sept. 5 and 19, Oct. 3 and 17.

Write for St. Francis Valley booklet.

E. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. and T. A.,
Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

A GUARANTEED CURE For PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo

WANTED to buy veal calves. Massillon prices. W. J. Myers, Sippo, O. Phone 4-496.

Southern Arkansas Lands.

Timbered, rolling, perfect drainage, no swamps, good water. Grow corn, cotton, small grains, cow-peas and believed to be the coming clover and alfalfa country—porous clay soil and clay subsoil—cheapest lands in Southwest. Splendid stock country — ten months range.

Write for Southern Arkansas booklet and Homeseekers' rates Aug. 15, Sept. 5 and 19, Oct. 3 and 17.

E. W. LaBEAUME G. P. and T. A.,
Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo

Warehouse FIRE SALE!

Best Anti-Rust Copper Bottom Wash Boilers, Screen Doors, Fly Nets, Extension Ladders, Stepladders, Pumps, Roofing Paper, Graniteware, Gas and Water Pipe Fittings at and below cost. Come early.

Massillon Hardware Co

53 S. Erie St., opp Hotel Sailer.

Legal Notice.

Louis N. Ley, Plaintiff, vs. August Menegay, Defendant.

Before L. M. Barrick, J. P., Canton Township Stark County, Ohio.

On the 11th day of August, 1905, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars and eleven cents.

Canton, Ohio, August 15, 1905.

LOUIS N. LEY.